

CO-ORDINATION LACKING
BETWEEN ALLIED TROOPS
IN SERVA. WRITES DAVIS

Noted Author Found Whole Battery, Commanded by Boys, Operating Independently and Without Reserves, and Other Evidences of Inadequate Plans.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

SALONIKI, Greece.

ON the day the retreat began from Krivolak, Gen. Sarraill, commanding the allies in Serbia, gave the correspondent permission to visit the French and English front. The French advanced position and a large amount of ammunition, 600 shells to each gun, were then at Krivolak and the English base at Doiran. We left the train at Doiran, after a lunch en route. The Italian correspondent had been detailed as chief of commissariat. But as his idea of campaign rations was hard-boiled eggs and straw-covered flasks of his native chianti, he was removed from his command. Fortunately, after that, we were the guests of the French army and the horrors of war, for us, were at an end.

Our French "guide" had not informed the English a "mission militaire" was descending upon them, and in consequence at Doiran there were no conveyances to meet us. But a charming English Captain commanded for us a vast motor truck. Stretched above it were ribs to support a canvas top, and by clinging to these as at home on the elevated we hung to a strap, we managed to avoid being bumped out into the road. The English Captain, who seemed to have nothing else on his hands, volunteered to act as our escort and on a splendid hunter galloped ahead of and at the side of the lorry, and, much like a conductor on a sight-seeing car, pointed out the objects of interest. When not explaining, he was absent-mindedly jumping his horse over swollen streams, ravines and fallen walls. We found him much more interesting to watch than the scenery.

The scenery was desolate and bleak. It consisted of hills that opened into other hills, from the summit of which more hills stretched to a horizon entirely of mountains. They did not form ridges, but, like men in a crowd, shouldered into one another. They were of a soft rock and covered with snow, above which to the height of your waist rose scrub pine trees and bushes of holly. The rain and snow that ran down their slopes had turned the land into a sea of mud and had swamped the stone roads. In walking, for each step you took forward you skidded and slid several yards back. If you had an hour to spare, you had time for a 10 minutes' walk.

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Artillery Did All the Fighting.

IN our motor truck we circled Lake Doiran, and a mile from the station came to a stone obelisk. When we passed it, our guide on horseback shouted to us that we had crossed the boundary from Greece, and were now in Serbia. The lake is five miles wide and landlocked, and the road kept close to the water's edge. It led us through little mud villages with houses of mud and wattle and some of stone with tiled roofs and rafters and beams showing through the cement. The second story projected like those of the Spanish blockhouses in Cuba and the log forts from which, in the days when there were no hyphenated Americans our forefathers fought the Indians.

Except for some fishermen, the Serbians had abandoned these villages, and they were occupied by English army service men and infantry. The "front," which was hidden away among the jumble of hills, seemed, when we reached it, to consist entirely of artillery. All along the road the Tommies were waging a hopeless war against the mud, shoveling it off the stone road to keep the many motor trucks from skidding over a precipice, or against the cold making shelters of it, or washing it out of their uniforms and off their

Middle West Would Suffer Most in Case
of Foreign Invasion, Frederick Palmer Shows
'Folly of Inland Prejudice Against Preparedness'

The Middle West Is One Great Producer of Raw Materials—If a Superior Navy Should Blockade Our Coasts, All Exports of Raw Materials and Agricultural Products Would Cease Overnight. We Should See 60, Perhaps 40, Cent Wheat—The Only Market for Our Raw Materials Would Be Within Our Own Borders—The Middle West Would Be the Worst Sufferer From This Stagnation of Its Normal Trade in Raw Materials, the Products of Its Millions of Fertile Acres.

The War Also Proves That Any European Power, Such as Germany or France or Japan, Could Land an Army on Our Shores So Powerful in Numbers and All Necessary Equipment That Our Present Military Establishment Would Be Utterly Helpless Against It.

By FREDERICK PALMER,

Famous Correspondent, Who Has Seen More of War Than Any Other American.

WHAT part of the United States should take the most selfish interest in preparedness?

Not the Atlantic coast, facing the armaments of all Europe; not the Pacific coast, exposed between the walls of the Rockies and Asia—but the Middle West.

The great war proves that proximity to the firing line does not imply more suffering than distance from it. One of its clearest lessons for us is that in case of an invasion of the United States by a foreign Power or any combination of foreign Powers the Mississippi Valley would be the hardest hit of any portion of the country.

Only the regions occupied by the invader and where the fighting actually took place would suffer more distress in heart and pocket than the West.

The farms of the Middle West produce some of our sturdiest sons. They would go into battle with all the courage of the Iron Brigade in the Civil War. Mourning among wives and mothers would be no less common on the banks of the Missouri than the banks of the Hudson. The men who would die in defense of the country would come from all sections, and from the taxpayers of the West as well as the East would come the money to wage the war of defense.

The Middle West is our great producer of raw materials. If a superior navy should blockade our coasts, all exports of raw materials and agricultural products would cease overnight. We should see 60—perhaps 40—cent wheat. The only market for our raw materials would be within our own borders. The Middle West would be the worst sufferer from this stagnation of its normal trade in raw materials, the products of its millions of fertile acres.

The great corn belt and the outlying territory can boast of no munition plants and few factories for the making of uniforms, boots, belts, blankets, tents, knapsacks, any of the material which an army consumes. Three-fourths of the war money paid out by employers to employees in such work would go to the Eastern seaboard and in immediately contiguous territory.

War Profits No One in the
End; All Must Share Loss

THE West would send its men away to camps facing the enemy. It would lose its most abundant and energetic producers, while the East would gain consumers. Western towns would be in the position of those in France which are farthest from the front. They wait for the lists of the casualties with idle hands, for business is dead in them. Their makers of business are at the front facing the enemy—and dying; and the commerce that an army creates does not reach back to these towns. So it would be in the West in war time in America.

The most prosperous towns in France today are the manufacturing towns and those within the zone of the armies. Here the troops spend their pay. The town occupied by British headquarters thrives exceedingly. Many a shopkeeper sticks to his shop in the zone of shell fire because the soldiers, when they have their turn out of the trenches, are such good customers. The farmers have markets for their eggs and vegetables. Many a small fortune is being accumulated out of that generously spending British army, for the soldier, when he is off duty in time of war, not knowing but that he will be dead tomorrow, is not given to haggling over prices.

Let us suppose that New England has been occupied by the enemy. There will be hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing before his troops. The well-to-do among them will spend their money, and public money for the care of the poor will be spent, back of the American front in the Eastern States. The West will have to give and give and give to their refugee fellow countrymen and receive little in return. The West will suffer as the South of France suffers while counting its dead in the midst of "hard times."

Let the enemy reach the Hudson, and the region of Central New York and Pennsylvania will become the center of great training camps. There will be a boom like that of a Western mining camp of shacks rising from bare ground. Carpenters

"Unity French Democracy's Lesson
to America in Preparedness"

If the enemy does not strike at our own shores, but tries to take the Panama Canal or violate the Monroe Doctrine by an attempt at colonization in South America, it will be the coast towns and gunmakers and the shipyards and the manufacturers of army material who none the less will prosper.

But do not think that this means profit for the East in the end. No one section will have to pay more of the cost than another. For war profits no one in the end. It is destruction; and destruction cannot be construction. Whatever ravages any invaded section suffers, all other sections must assist in paying for in the end. The South of France must help pay for the restoration of the ruined towns on the northern and eastern frontiers of France. If no indemnity is won from Germany, then big appropriations must

and will be made for that purpose at the end of the war. Frenchmen already speak of this outcome as a matter of patriotic duty and economic wisdom.

Not San Francisco alone, but the whole United States suffered from the losses due to that city's earthquake and fire. The for-

tunes of all parts of a nation, and in a measure of all parts of the world, are bound up together. You cannot strike a blow at one part without striking all. Should we lose the Panama Canal, we should still have to go on paying interest on the money we spent in building it, which would be so much lost capital.

Preparedness is no more sectional than ozone. A man may still be able to use his arms if his leg is cut off, but shortly after the amputation, when he begins to use his crutches, he will find that it isn't only his leg that suffers, but his whole human plant.

When you defend your own home you are defending your neighbor's also. If your neighbor is attacked and you stand by without any action until yours is attacked, that is just the thing the enemy wants. He might not be able to lick you if you both fought together, but he can get you both if he may strike you singly. South of France, Central France, all of France was a unit, and this saved France. Unity is the lesson of the French democracy in this war of the American democracy in preparedness.

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and masons will be needed for the building of barracks; market produce and every form of transport will be in demand. The local tobaccoist, candy maker and pie maker will be unable to care for his trade.

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Every Section of This Country
Can Be Attacked by Invader

BUT can the United States be invaded? It can—and every man who is conversant with modern military progress knows it. Can, even though there is something too startling about the thought to receive the credence of the average citizen when he sits down to his griddle cakes in the morning.

But the imaginative things the fiction writers have been portraying as happening with the invasion would not take place. The skyscrapers of New York will never tumble under 17-inch shells of the enemy's guns, nor is an enemy army likely to march on Chicago.

There would be no use in bombarding New

War Gives U. S. Chance
for Peaceful Conquest of
World, Says T. N. Vail

England and France, the Great Capitalist Nations, Will Be Kept Busy at Home for Many Years, Whatever the Outcome of the Struggle, Giving America a Free Hand to Bring Prosperity to Human Race, Western Union Chief Believes.

By HENRY HALL

A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

NO man in big business today is a better judge of conditions than Theodore N. Vail, the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and no one more thoroughly understands the American public. That is because he is a true American who has always tried not only to excel but to serve, a man who has grown with his growing responsibilities, but whose heart has not changed since he was a \$40-a-month clerk on a railroad siding. In those days he never waited for opportunity to come knocking at his door, he went out and hunted it. Now that an opportunity, greater than has ever come to any nation, is calling on the United States, he wants Americans to take full advantage of it. He has always done big things, and he sees the big opportunity in a big way. The other day he was talking to me about progress and prosperity when I suddenly asked him:

"Mr. Vail, what would you do if you were a young man again?" There were a few moments of silence. Mr. Vail took up a pencil, toyed with it for a space and began drawing figures on the pages of an electrical magazine lying on his desk. He drew circles and squares and triangles which he linked up with a maze of intricate lines, and I noticed that each figure he drew was complete in itself. Nothing was left unfinished. Then he said without looking up:

"That is a big question. There are so many opportunities big and small open to everyone." Then he laid down his pencil, turned to me and said: "The United States is today in the same position in relation to the rest of the world as the 13 original States were in regard to what is now the United States. Just as the original 13 States had at their very doors the whole continent from the Alleghenies to the Pacific to develop and conquer; so today there is the whole world waiting to be developed by American capital, and American brains and American energy. There is the whole world to conquer, the whole of mankind to serve. That is the opportunity of the United States.

Whole World Awaits Us.

"JUST at present and for some years to come, England and France, the great capitalist nations that up to now have developed the earth and given civilization to the raw and naked lands, will be shut off from competing with us. We can, we will have the field to ourselves and the whole world to develop. Think what that means with this great country teeming with gold, with foodstuffs, with raw material, with manufactures and all the wealth that comes from constructive progress, with men who have as much brains and energy and initiative as any on earth and the experience that comes from 'doing'.

"What is the good of going into details? The mere statement of the fact this country stands today in relation to the world just where the 13 States stood in relation to this country 60 or 70 years ago, must show any man who knows this country how great our opportunity is. If a man has any imagination—and after all, imagination backed by common sense discretion is one of the most valuable assets that an intelligent and hard-working man who wants to get on can have—surely he must see the big things and all that is necessary is sufficient discrimination to separate the practical from the impractical, the possible from the impossible."

As he sat at his desk it was impossible not to be impressed with the bigness of the man. Mr. Vail is big every way you look at him. His towering frame and massive head tell of great physical and mental vigor quite exceptional in a man who has passed the allotted span of three score and ten. But that is because he has a \$0,000 acre farm up in Vermont where he raises some of the finest livestock in the world, where he gets out into the open and trudges over the fields or drives his horses over the hills and keeps in touch with the soil. That is why he is able to stand the strain of big business much better than most men who are 30 years his junior. He lives a plain, simple life and works harder than many of the men that are under him. Mr. Vail went on:

"The United States has become one of the greatest of world Powers. That in itself is not extraordinary with the rapidity with which our advance has been made.

"Within the memory of living men a great nation has been created where none existed. The United States has seen more actual development than all the rest of the world put together. I think the figures will bear me out in that. Certainly the growth in population, in wealth, in power, from the 13 original States to the United States of today is without a parallel in history. In terms of world history one might almost say that this country has been created overnight.

"And what a country it is! Take the part of the continent developed by the 13 original States, everything west of the Alleghenies almost. There a new wonderful democracy has been created, a democracy that never knew anything about colonial times or traditions, a democracy that is not the outgrowth or the development of a state which wrested its independence from some foreign country, but a great nation that free-born and adopted American citizens have carved for themselves out of the earth, that they have built up on the prairies and in the wilderness which were once given over to the buffaloes and the Indians.

Larger Horizon.

"AND in doing this, in building up this great country of ours, in making the United States what it is today we Americans have been too fully occupied to bother much with the rest of the world. We have had no time for anything that went beyond the development of our own vast resources, or the building of our own, linking up of them all by the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines and all the means of communication essential to the growth of a free people.

"In the early days, the days of the



THEO. N. VAIL.

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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

FLAG DESIGN CONTEST.

The general interest manifested in the contest for a design for a city flag, inaugurated by the civic spirit of Mr. Percival Chubb and his associates of the Pageant-Drama Association, and the uniform effort made by the Post-Dispatch to supply its readers with everything of interest respecting civic affairs, prompt the writer to offer through your valuable columns, the following facts, that may enable your readers the more intelligently to enjoy the result of the contest, and more fully appreciate the treat promised them by the later display of the designs submitted to the committee.

St. Louis is not the first to give this matter consideration. Baltimore, in 1914, and New York, in 1915, have by ordinance adopted official city flags; the New York authorities going so far as to create by ordinance a special flag for its Mayor. To us St. Louisans, the matter of an official flag for certain institutions, is not new. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition flag, for instance, represented the "colors" of all the parties to the Louisiana Purchase of 1804—France, Spain and America—together with the fleur-de-lis emblem of Louis XIV and Louis XV of France, for both of whom, together, LaCade, the founder of the city in 1764, named the city "St. Louis." This flag bore also 24 stars, representing the 13 States and two territories that later constituted the territory embraced in the Louisiana Purchase.

Then, too, there is the official flag of our own State, adopted by act of March, 1913, of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, Missouri being the thirty-first of the states to adopt an official flag. Our State flag, in evidence of our inflexible patriotism, consists of the "colors" of the republic—horizontal stripes of red, white and blue, of equal proportions, the red stripes being at the top. It bears the State official seal, there being substituted for the legend, "The Great Seal of the State of Missouri," a band containing 24 stars; while beneath the scroll bearing the State motto, "Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto," are displayed the numeral letters, "M D C C C K," which represent the year in which Missouri began its functions as a State.

Referring for lack of time and space, more exclusively to the city flag adopted by New York, the Art Commission Associates and the Art Commission, in their reports to the Board of Aldermen, who adopted their design, maintained that the requisites for such a flag, should be "historical association, artistic quality and distinctive individuality." In making up their flag they selected the "colors" of the flag of the United Netherlands—the "first colors that floated over Manhattan." They arranged these in a distinctive way. That is, whereas the colors—blue, white and orange—of the United Netherlands, were arranged in horizontal stripes, theirs on the New York City flag were arranged in perpendicular stripes of equal dimensions.

The blue, as required by the laws or heraldry, of course, as the darkest color, was placed next the flagstaff—that is, constituted the "hoist," as the vertical third of the flag next the flagstaff is termed. This blue, by the way, is of the shade termed "indigo," the indigo was in 1816, when the flag was founded, the only known dye of fixed character, and so must have been the one used in the colors of the United Netherlands at that time.

In the official seal of the city of New York, which appears upon the flag of the city, the legend, of course, was omitted; and the seal bore, as does the seal of our own State, the date of the founding of New York City, 1624, beneath the scroll of the seal. Our own city seal, by the way, bears the date, for although originally adopted in 1624, the year the city was incorporated, 1825, and several times since officially re-adopted, so to speak, no change, even in this particular, that might, without defacing the validity or beauty of our seal, add to its historical value, has ever been made.

The matter of changing the colors of any historical ancestor or other associated personality or concern, by rearranging the colors, is quite a familiar one. For instance, in the case of our own Louisiana Purchase Exposition last, the colors of Spain, for example—red and yellow—were displayed or arranged with the red at the top of the flag and the yellow at the bottom; while the middle third of the flag was the white of the French flag of the Bourbon Kings, and of Louis XV. The blue of the red, white and blue of America—red and white already being present—was for the "hoist." Of course the reader is familiar with the custom of using the same colors as one's sovereign. In the same order, but in different proportions; for instance in the case of some of the flags of Spain—for while in the flag of Spain proper the field is yellow with two red bands crossing horizontally the middle of the field, in other flags, the horizontal stripes of the flag, the field is yellow, with the red stripes at the top and the bottom edge of the flag.

Again, while on some flags the colors are, let us say, horizontally arranged in equal proportions—that is, there is a great deal of red, there is a great deal of blue, and a great deal of white, in the flag of the flag, in other flags, derivative historically from this one, the same colors are found, similarly arranged, in horizontal fashion and in the same order, but with this material difference—a distinctive one, that gives the latter flag its distinctiveness, to wit: that the stripes of the latter flag are, top and bottom colors each, one-fourth the width, vertically of the flag; while the middle color is one-half the width, vertically, of the flag. Again, in inverting the colors, horizontal upon the antecedent flag, to a vertical arrangement upon the derivative one, one has always to take into account the rules of heraldry, respecting the arrangement of distinctive colors, as for instance with regard to placing the darkest of the colors at the flagstaff, etc.

As to the "canton," "union," or "hoist," as the "canton" is termed, heraldic custom must be that the "canton" of "metal" upon "color" may be superimposed upon a "color" may be superimposed upon a "metal," and vice versa; but never a "color" upon those of another "metal." By making the munitions it requires in

BOYS AND MEN.

The fundamental basis of national efficiency, national progress and national safety is the development of sound manhood.

The standards of the men of a nation, a state or a community are the standards of the nation, state or community as a whole.

The strength of a nation is measured by the strength—moral, mental and physical—of its men. The man at the machine, the man at the desk, the man in the shop, the man behind the gun, determine whether the work of a nation in peace or war shall be well done.

Boys make the men. We must begin with the training and education of the boys if we want trained and educated men. Good men grow from good boys.

It is this fundamental necessity of training, educating, developing boys in the right way that makes the Boy Scout organization so vitally important to the welfare of the country.

The Boy Scout movement does not interfere with the home or the school; it supplements them; it gives the boy discipline, training, knowledge in practical efficiency and ethical conduct that he may not get at home or in the school. It trains him to take care of himself and to be helpful to others. It gives him sound rules of conduct for use under all circumstances.

The value of the Boy Scout moral code is that it is the code of the boys themselves. It is not imposed on them by others, but is accepted and enforced by themselves. It is true inward discipline and is therefore the strongest influence for good that a boy can have.

The value of the physical and mental training of the Boy Scouts is that it is accomplished through work that interests the boys. They learn how to take care of themselves under all circumstances by actual, interesting effort in that direction. They go into the fields and woods; they camp out; they take "hikes." The things they learn to do are invaluable, but the boys enjoy themselves learning them.

The preparedness which the Boy Scout training instills into the boys is the best kind of preparedness for peace and defense in war, for business and citizenship. It makes them strong, efficient, conscientious, useful men.

St. Louis has been backward in supporting and promoting the Boy Scout organization. It has lagged here from lack of money and popular support, although excellent work has been done so far as the movement has gone. St. Louis has only 20,000 Boy Scouts, when it should have at least 20,000. Eventually every boy should be in the Scouts.

As a matter of preventing crime and checking the development of criminals, every boy gang should be changed into a Boy Scout troop.

The cost of maintaining Boy Scout organizations is not great, but sufficient money to pay for organizing and directing the organization is necessary.

In order to put the St. Louis Boy Scout movement on an efficient, growing basis, the local council will begin tomorrow a three-day campaign to raise \$16,000 for three years.

Volunteer teams will ask citizens to subscribe annual payments for three years. The individual subscriptions need not be large. The teams are composed of citizens who are willing to give time and labor to this end.

The teams should have a cordial reception from the men of the city. St. Louis has had frequent calls for money, but this cause should not be permitted to fail.

TWO-SPOT CANDIDACIES.

The warning of Congressman Mann to his fellow Republicans of Illinois was to the effect that "You cannot win this year with a two-spot." Considering some of the things in the hands held by the Republicans' opponents, he seemed to be nearer right than he has been on any proposition in a long time.

But some members of the G. O. P. apparently do not agree with him. At least those offering themselves for President do not up to date include anybody who might be considered just exactly a face card.

GOVERNMENT-MADE MUNITIONS.

The one argument of large popular appeal for Government manufacture of munitions was stated by Senator Cummins in emphasizing its elimination of private profit as an influence for war.

The Socialist exposures in the German Parliament several years ago of war scares promoted in France by the Krupps to enable them to swell their already enormous sales of munitions to the German Government have had counterparts on varying scales in many countries. We in this country have noted with amusement how peril to the Monroe Doctrine, peril from Japan's aggressiveness, peril from German colonization in South Africa invariably became acutely imminent whenever our munition makers wanted to unload particularly large orders of material on the War and Navy Departments.

Just now the chief opposition to reasonable defense measures arises from two sources, in which the ultra pacifists are not included. One is the popular hostility aroused by the absurd programs savagely urged by militarists. The other is the effect on Congressmen and public of allegations about swarms of munition lobbyists and publicity agents who are said to be neglecting no means for forcing the adoption of a policy that will necessitate large purchases of their goods. With these two influences removed we may believe that some of the prejudice against preparedness would disappear.

JICI OODER.

the largest quantities, the Government could save a great deal of money. That saving might not alone be compelling in a policy involving so large an addition to the Government's existing functions and responsibilities. But a policy assisting to a clear vision of army and navy appropriations from the standpoint of the country's needs, and not from the standpoint of the munition makers' needs, would be worth while.

GOOD ROADS ARE BARGAINS.

At the meeting of the Kirkwood Board of Aldermen, when a resolution endorsing the good roads bond issue was passed unanimously, Mr. Hawes used an apt illustration to show the insignificance of the cost of good roads to individual tax payers. He showed that for the owner of property assessed at \$4000 the tax for the good road bonds would amount to \$8 a year or 66-2/3 cents a month—the equivalent of six cigars, six bottles of beer or 12 bottles of soda pop a month.

For a bagatelle of this kind the owner of about \$10,000 worth of property, which will be vastly improved by good roads, would enjoy the use of the good roads at all the benefits in comfort, ease of travel, reduced cost of wear and tear on horses and vehicles.

The owner of a farm worth \$10,000 would save many times 66-2/3 cents a month by the use of good roads in wear and tear and gain many times that amount in the prompt sale of his products. His enjoyment of the roads would be worth many times the money. The road would be good in all weather and seasons.

SUCH A THING AS PEACE.

"It got the people talking peace instead of war. It got great publicity for the word peace in the newspapers." That is what the Ford expedition accomplished, in Mme. Rozika Schwimmer's opinion.

To remind the world that there is such a thing as peace is worth while of itself. But the Ford cruise did more than that. It was a quixotic enterprise that touched something deeper than the world's risibilities—it touched the world's heart. It was as nobly pathetic as it was high and hopeless in its aim. It was a lofty exhibition of moral courage, and a beautiful failure, worth many a success. In itself it was a success—its failure reflects only upon the world to which the effort was addressed.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BARYTA MINING.

A Bonne Terre reader calls attention to the fact that the baryta or tiff miners of Washington County, who produce about 24,000 tons of the mineral annually, net about \$3 a ton, while the local companies that buy the tiff get \$30 and upwards for the finished product. The writer thinks this condition is an intolerable one for the miner, as this ore is hard to find. The miner goes out into the hills and prospects for it, finding it in pockets. It may take him a week to get out half a ton. Missouri, in its annual Red Book, boasts of its product of baryta, but if the figures given by the correspondent are correct, it is evident that the actual producers have much less than their share of the wealth they labor so hard to produce.

Possibly the best suggestion in this case is that the tiff miners form a co-operative body, for their mutual protection in selling their product. With a businesslike organization they might be able to do a great deal better, as farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers have done in many parts of the country.

BOB-TAIL-CAR PREPAREDNESS.

The deduction Senator Reed makes from the war ought to be clear to the most unutilitarian civilian, the most inveterate pacifist. It has subordinated the importance of the man with the rifle and magnified the importance of the man behind the machine gun, the man behind the field piece, the man behind artillery of any caliber.

The Senator is right in insisting that the lessons of the war must not be ignored, that we must have much more of the new engineering of fighting and sufficient stores of ammunition. And men trained in their use are, of course, indispensable.

For a century the country has been committed to a certain moderate policy of preparedness. Even Mr. Bryan in and out of Congress never objected seriously to that policy. But what was preparedness in the past is no longer preparedness in the present. To contend for the old methods and appliances is to contend that we should be satisfied with horse cars when other nations are using electric cars.

No change in policy or conviction has been made by those who only desire to see our facilities of defense brought up to date. Because the war has shown that horse-car preparedness is no match for electric-car preparedness is no reason for our sticking to bob-tail-car preparedness.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MONEY.

Money is a very important thing, judging by the things that people will do to get it.

Among late news items it appears that a man starved himself to death to accumulate a paltry \$18,000, and on Monday evening, two men on Washington boulevard committed highway robbery for \$2.90. A Philadelphia woman with \$5000 in cash on her person and \$95,000 in a lock-box froze herself to death rather than give up 25 cents for coal, and some local thieves locked a bartender in an icebox for several hours in order to get away with \$4.50 apiece. The more we see of news the more impressed we are with the importance of money. A trifle of \$3 warranted a witness to perjure himself. Only last night several housebreakings and burglaries were resorted to merely to obtain modest sums.

People will not only die for it or incriminate themselves and murder other people for it, and sell their own souls for it, but they will lie awake and think about it at night and then work hard for it all day. There is almost nothing that some people will not do for money, and a few will go to any lengths for it.



A BIG RECRUIT.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

HELP WANTED.

By N. Walter MacIntyre.
NOW, this is the way it looks to me,
We live in the land of the brave and free,
Made up of the children from o'er the sea.

How many can claim that their blood is clear
Of kin to the sturdy old pioneer,
Who crossed the Atlantic, and settled here?

We know how they struggled, and cleared the way,
To make this great land what it is today,
Where Freedom is with you, in work and play.

No Old World restraint, no fetters we bear,
American life is free as the air,
The glorious liberty all of us share.

And so, quite contented in mind are we,
From horrible war, we are happily free.
But—What of our kinsfolk—over the sea?

In Merrie Old England, good cheer they knew,
In Ireland, in Wales, they were happy, too,
And cheery was Scotland, till Hell broke through.

There is sorrow now, there is sadness there,
There is gloom, and darkness, where all was fair,
Widows, and Fatherless, cupboards bare.

Great is the need, for they're suffering still,
So come in your thousands, with right good will,
Give of your bounty, the cupboard to fill.

THE WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

THE war has become so long drawn out that a week scarcely serves as a period of time. The British especially have rendered it useless.

There isn't anything the British can do in two weeks, to say nothing of one. They make cold molasses look like a raging millrace. It is likely that if the British can fight the war in their own way they will win it; but that would take time, and it is not certain that their enemies have it to spare. Even some of their allies may not have it. There is a great deal of reconstruction to be done after the war, and people with foresight like the French and Germans will want to be about pretty soon. There lies the peril of Britain in the war. Powerful beyond any of her enemies, she is still too slow to make any good use of her power. The present war has gone on now about eighteen months. Of this time at least twelve months have been consumed by the British getting ready to fight. The other six months have been largely taken up with fighting without her. How much longer it will probably be before she is ready to fight is a question. Both her enemies and her allies will have to put up with her the best they can. If they can't wait, or if their patience is exhausted, then the war is over. If they can somehow mark time until she is ready, then we shall have a fight to a finish, and the British will probably win. They always do. They scarcely deserve it, but the British are the British. They have never changed. The Russians fought hard all last week on the

Bessarabian front, but they didn't do any great damage to anybody ahead of them. The attrition theory is all there is left to the Russian campaign, and they are working at it bravely enough. The trouble is that while there are more Russians to take the places of those who fall than there are substitutes in any other nation in Europe, the attrition theory doesn't work perfectly unless the falling Russian brings down a Turk or a Teuton with him. This the Russians do not seem to be doing. The Teutons say they are pretty much falling alone, and the Turks aren't kicking very hard. There is this to be said for the Russians, though: They work persistently at whatever theory of getting anywhere remains to them. In this case it is attrition, and they are working on the enemy like sandstone trying to wear down granite.

IN SIGNS.

Boner & Gaines opened a restaurant at Malden, Mo. It carried this sign:

B. & G. Restaurant

It became very widely known as the Bread & Gravy restaurant.

On South Vandeventer:

Pigs' knuckles 12 inches 5 cts.

In Morristown, N. Y.:

Wm. E. Allen
Plumbing and Tinning.
Best Delivery in Connection

In a rural cemetery in Bond County, Ill.:

Here lies my beloved husband, and I cannot find another to take his place.

It doesn't say what he is tired of, but this on the King's highway:

Alex. Tins.

Stamps have gone up, if one may judge by this grocery ad:

Blueing 5c, with stamps 50c.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

BEAUTY CULTURE.

BROWN—You can get electrolysis equipment at electrical supply stores or electrical supply stores.

CARD FORTUNE-TELLING.

MRS. J. D. M.—Kings are married men, Jacks are single men, Queens ladies. Diamonds—1, a letter; 2, two days, weeks, months or years; 3, a present; 4, marriage; 5, good friend; 6, new friend; 7, legal papers; 8, jealousy; 9, a ring; 10, money. Hearts—1, bundle; 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 7

Northland 1A
paper work 22

Minneapolis Journal: The most gallant, spirited group of the Southern Slavic race, after holding out for three or four centuries against the Mohammedan invasion of Europe, has been overcome by its brotherhood of Christian civilization.

Allied by treaty and marriage with Rome, and Italy, they found their mountain fortress surrounded by a ring of enemies, remote from powerful assistance and exposed to the irresistible machinery of modern war under Austrian rule.

The mountaineers, who held the empire at bay with the weapons of the middle century, were crushed by the modern arms of the nineteenth century, and perished by the high explosives and poisonous gases of the twentieth century.

EVENTS IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

Week's Affairs to Include "Grumpy," College Club Benefit, Padereuski Recital, the Odd Play, "Yellow Jacket," and Bridge Luncheons—Imperial Will Give Its Last Ball of Season, in Nature of Dinner Dance—Three Costume Balls to Take Place at Century Boat Club, Liederkrantz, Midland Valley Country Club—Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Priest's Bal Masque Thursday.

By Frances Cabanne Scovel.

THE week in society will open with the benefit performance of "Grumpy" for the College Club and the first performance of the "Yellow Jacket," which, by the way, will be partly for the benefit of the Suffrage League. There also will be a Symphony tea Thursday, the Padereuski concert Wednesday evening, some bridge luncheons, and then everyone will end the week in fancy costumes—representing their favorite or most becoming characters, as there will be four costume balls.

Three will be at as many clubs, the Liederkrantz, Century Boat Club and Midland Valley Country Club, and one, a private one, which Mr. and Mrs. Henry Samuel Priest will give Thursday evening at the Log Cabin Club.

Besides these extremely intellectual and merry affairs, there will be the last Imperial ball, which won't be a ball at all, but a dinner dance, and the two symphony concerts.

It will be a week of strange mixtures, surely.

MRS. LUCIAN R. BLACKMER, of the Kingsbury Apartments, gave a party Friday evening at the Artists' Guild in honor of David and Charles Menckes, who were her guests for several days last week. It began with a reception about 8:30 o'clock, ended about 1:30 and was one of the gayest affairs of the season.

Mrs. Blackmer's daughter, Mrs. Vance E. Allen, Mrs. Lucian G. Blackmer and Miss Francis Broughton Waddock assisted her. The guests, in compliment to Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Menckes, were nearly all artists and musicians, about fifty in number.

After their arrival, there was a delightful musical program given by the Menckes. Paolo Gruppe of the Symphony on his \$500 cello, Mrs. A. I. Epstein, Ernest R. Kroeger and Mrs. Shirley Hedges. Besides, there was a regular orchestra to play.

A dinner in the cellar of the guild followed, where the tables were laid for 50 and at each place was a musical toy, which caused no end of amusement and hilarity.

Mr. Zach's was the leader of an orchestra, Mrs. Epstein's a musical doll, for Mr. Menckes there was a miniature violin, for Mrs. Menckes a toy piano, a toy hurdy-gurdy, for Mr. Epstein, and for another present a musical cat representing the Thomas Orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. 414 Westminister, shows new style and materials for the Ladies Tailored Suits, offering special value until Feb. 1. Lindell 728.

LAST week was one of engagement announcements, not in the customary way of one at a time, but of two within one day at one entertainment, two in one family within one week, and two in another family within a day.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. A. C. Niedringhaus gave a 500 and bridge party at the Hamilton Hotel at which she made formal announcement of the betrothal of both daughters—Miss Clara to Richard D. Gruener, and Miss Maude to John Barrie.

The tally cards were hand-painted. On the back were two small envelopes containing the announcements. Miss Clara Niedringhaus is an amateur actress of much talent, and has taken part in several of the plays given by the First Regiment of which Mr. Gruener is a Major. It was in those that their romance began. Their marriage will be an Easter event. Miss Maude Niedringhaus and Mr. Barrie will be married in June.

In the family of Allen Clark a daughter and a son announced their engagements last week. The engagement of Miss March Alicia Clark to Warren Ridgeway Sprague was made known at a bridge party given by Miss June Clark for her sister Wednesday afternoon. The engagement of Miss Alice McClevey to Charles Allen-Clark was formally announced yesterday afternoon at a bridge party given by Miss Helen Stevens in honor of the bride-elect.

Miss McClevey is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McClevey of 5611 Maple avenue. She is a graduate of Selden High School, a student of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and a accomplished artist.

The marriage of Miss Clark and Mr. Sprague will be in June, that of Miss McClevey and Mr. Clark in April.

On Wednesday two more engagements were announced at a luncheon given by Mrs. George F. Lamy and her sister, Miss Madeline Hogan, at the residence of Mrs. Lamy, 6712 Cabanne avenue. They were that of the hostess' youngest sister, Miss Cecelia Hogan, to Con F. Curran Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Curran of the Valley of Las Vegas, N. M.

The luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Frances Hinchey of Louisville, Ky., who is visiting Miss Florence McGowan.

Miss Hogan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McGowan of St. Louis.

Miss McGowan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McGowan of St. Louis.

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DAUGHTER SPORT.

received was decorated with smilax and Dorothy Perkins roses—these small pink ones. A bower was made on the north side of the room where Mrs. Griesedieck and her daughter received, and in front of the big mirror where usually is the receiving line, was the refreshment table with a huge basket of pink roses in the center. Around the room were several tall pedestals topped with baskets of roses.

The hostess' daughters, Misses Lop Morris and Frederick V. L. Smith, received with her. Assisting were Misses Joseph Griesedieck, Val Gieseling, Paul Langstrass, E. H. Buse, Henry C. Griesedieck, Gus Riesmeyer and Louis Barklage.

Serving were Misses Cecelia Hogan, Marie Grone, Florence Curran, Fanita Griesedieck, Jessie Stockstrom, Alice Girardin, and Miss Dorothy Ferneding. Miss Victoria Coppinger, of Alton, shared the honors with Miss Griesedieck, who is a debutante this winter. In the evening Mr. Griesedieck received.



MISS MARIE MCCARTHY
WHO WILL WED MR. W. A. GAREL
FEB. 9.



MISS MARGARET GROSS
WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO MR. DAN KELLY
OF LOS ANGELES, N.M. HAS BEEN
ANNOUNCED.

MISS LIDA WIEGAND
WHO HAS GONE TO FLORIDA FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WINTER.

and in the evening there was a dance at 9 o'clock. The ballroom where the guests were seated with his wife and daughters. There were about 300 guests at the dance.

Showing of mid-season and Palm Beach hats. Sally, Meagher, 801 Century Bldg.

The sale of tickets for the college benefit play, "Grumpy," to be held at the Olympic Theater tomorrow evening, has been large. With the enthusiasm and spirit already evinced the success of the evening is assured. There are a few good balcony seats remaining. The College Club urges high school pupils and members of the younger sets to make up gallery parties for that night.

Last year members of various colleges and universities formed such parties and the gallery was quite as well filled as the parterre. The seats will be sold on the night of the performance, at the regular prices.

Decorate your "kiddies" bedroom or nursery with the novel Noah's Ark friezes as pictured in colors in the Ladies' Home Journal for February. This design is sold in St. Louis exclusively by Ehrhardt Bros. Decorating Co., 386 Olive street. It comes in a variety of poster colors, in sheets 6x20 inches, at one each; grade 12. Both phones.

The College Club will hold a meeting Saturday afternoon in the alumni room of the Central High School. Miss Marie Gareusche will address the club on the subject "Suffrage for All" and there will be a study of the equal suffrage question. All members and their friends are welcome and urged to attend, so that the meeting may be an interesting and profitable one.

Can you imagine anything prettier than a "brand spanking" clean white coat? Coats cleaned by Scott's have that appearance. 329 Olive st.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Smith of 6102 Washington boulevard entertained a few friends Wednesday evening. Those present were: Messrs. and Mrs. Fred Smith Sr., Louis Barklage, Andrew Colla, F. V. L. Smith, Arthur Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Theron E. Catlin, whose marriage Jan. 4 was a fashionable social event, are spending their honeymoon in Honolulu. They will remain away several weeks longer. Mrs. Catlin is Mary Kaul of Duquoin, Ill.

MISS MARCH ALICIA CLARK
WHO HAS ANNOUNCED HER ENGAGEMENT TO MR. WARREN RIDGWAY SPRAGUE

Mrs. Piggotte, Miss Erminie Ludwig, Harry Smith and F. H. Sinden.

Dr. Charles E. Cleveland, dentist, 603 Century Building, Ninth and Olive.

We positively will reduce your weight and size. Call for trial treatment. Reducing Machine Co., 750 Century Bldg.

Mrs. John Rutherford of 426 Botanical avenue, and daughter, Miss Agnes Rutherford, departed Friday for the fashionable resort of Florida, where they will join Mr. Rutherford and spend the remainder of the winter.

You, too, will like "The Cleanest Laundry." Colonial Laundry Co.

Mrs. Theo. F. Hoffman of 426 Easton avenue has departed for a month's stay with relatives at Palm Beach, Fla. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Mary Kaul of Duquoin, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Perry Francis of 618 Maryland avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Blakely Collins will go to Palm Beach, Fla., the latter part of the month to stay for a few weeks.

Women's wear of every description can be fully entrusted to us, because we operate a strictly modern dry cleaning establishment, equipped with the very latest devices and in charge of experienced, capable workers. When you wish to match the trimmings of your gown or change the color of the garment quickly, phone Schuck.

Miss Frances Dameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Dameron, is a particularly musical and the is doing honor to the who is a musician, patriot is a unique. The boxes have by Messrs. and Mrs.

French Pleating Co., 754 Washington, Hemstitching; Buttons while you wait.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Nulsen of 10 Longfellow boulevard, and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Nulsen, will depart today for California. They will visit Los Angeles and San Francisco. Miss Nulsen, who has been ill, will remain in the West until next summer.

Miss Leonora Call and Mrs. James G. Call boulevard, who Mrs. Robert J. R. dence, R. I., will go to Yale from Feb. 10.

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Sonnenfeld's
L. ACKERMAN, Manager
610-612 Washington Ave.

The New Spring Styles
Are Arriving Daily, in
Dresses and Suits
We invite you to become acquainted with the new fashions.
Prices range from \$20 to \$85.

New Spring
Wool Poplin & Satin Skirts

\$3

The materials used in these Skirts will cost you upward from \$1.50 per yard in any store. It takes two yards for a skirt—**SO YOU SAVE** Cost of making, cost of trimmings, findings, such as buttons, etc.

Ten stunning models to choose from. Both regular and extra sizes.

Clearance of Winter
Suits and Coats

Former Values Up to \$35

Pretty Suits of broadcloth, gabardine and wool poplin—many are fur-trimmed.

Smart Coats of silk corduroy, wool velour, Ural lamb, broadtail and novelty mixtures. Priced for quick clearance at

\$10

SOCIAL
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Continued From

and has taken in Stimpkins' house at 1015

Her daughter, Miss who is a debutante, is engaged to Mr. John Dwight of St. Louis. Mrs. Robert E.

MRS. J. DWIGHT yesterday at the Club of Misses Cornelia Bryan and Katherine. The table had for titles of pussy willow bouquets at intervals blossoms.

The guests were Jane Taylor, Isabel Jane McNair, Anne Webb Lambert, Mildred and Elizabeth Jones, Marie Ewing Leigh, Marie Christy, Ferguson, Marian Hester, Mrs. Edward

Miss Grace House William M. House, who has gone to Mrs. W. J. Boyd, to go to Washington

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SOCIAL
EVENTS

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and has taken Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Simpson's house at 5533 Waterman avenue.

Her daughter, Miss Anna Talbot Day, who is a debutante this winter, is visiting Mrs. John Dwight Filley of 40 Westmoreland place, Mrs. Day is the sister of Mrs. Robert E. Filley.

MRS. J. DWIGHT DANA of 4483 Laclede avenue gave one of the prettiest luncheons of the season yesterday at the Country Club in honor of Misses Cornelia McNair, Edmonia Bryan and Katherine Pierce.

The table had for its centerpiece quantities of pussy willow and narcissus and bouquets at intervals of pink and white blossoms.

The guests were Misses Grace and Jane Taylor, Isabel and Adeline Capen, Jane McNair, Anne Acquist Collins, Mary Webb Lambert, Isabella Wells, Martha and Elizabeth Overton, Mary Dee Jones, Marie Ewing Wight, Jane Shapleigh, Marie Christy Church, Charlotte Rayburn, Marian Bond and the hostess, sister, Mrs. Edward F. Goitra.

Miss Grace Houser, daughter of Mr. William M. Houser of 387 Von Versen avenue, has gone to New York to visit Mrs. W. J. Boyd. From there she will go to Washington to visit Mrs. Shirley.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt Jr., of 18 Westmoreland place, and their two small sons, will go to Pasadena, Cal., the last of the month to spend the remainder of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wiegand of 23 Washington terrace, and their daughter, Miss Lydia Wiegand, will depart the last of the month for Palm Beach, Fla. Their going has been postponed on account of the illness of Miss Wiegand.

Miss Leonore Cahill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Cahill of 4475 Lindell boulevard, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert J. B. Sullivan in Providence, R. I., will go from there to the Yale Prom, Feb. 19.

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Garland's Semi-Annual SAMPLE SUIT SALE

371 Suits—the entire lines of new Spring samples from Phil Katz & Co., Rosenheim Bros. and Jacob Sperber—3 of New York's most successful suit makers. The March price of these identical Suits will be \$19.95 to \$39.50.

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No 2 alike—real harbingers of Spring—sparkling with Spring's newness—radiant with beauty and brimful of originality.

Sizes 16, 34, 36 and 38 only

All Taffeta Silk Suits—combination of taffeta and cloth, or all cloth in the new large checks, Scotch mixtures, Summer gabardine, wool poplin, French serges, etc. The new colors are "rookie" tan, Edith blue and medium green.

Leather trimmings are good; also braid and silk in bright colors.

Some have the new capes—others with flare coat. Skirts are pleated or wide flare. Every new and desirable style is shown. Only 1 of a style and only 371 Suits altogether.

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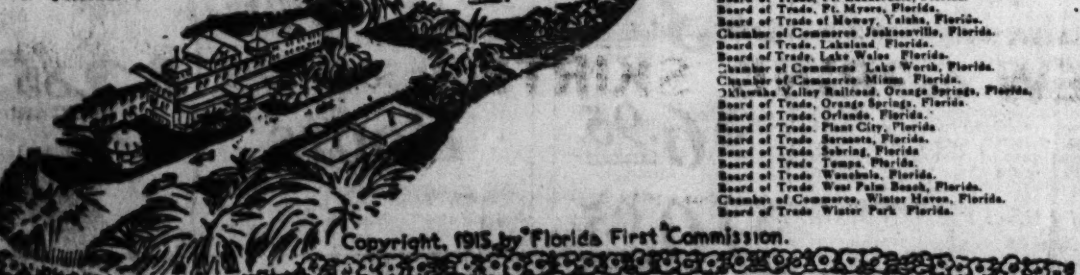
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It's but a step from the slush, ice and snow of the North to the warm, sunny and balmy breezes of Florida. One may leave almost any point in the central Northern States one morning and be in Florida the next night. Comfortable and rapid trains make the journey a pleasure. Attractive and interesting scenery adds greatly to its delights. And what it means to be in Florida during the winter—in the big conservatory of the Nation, with its fruits and flowers, its sunny days and delightful nights! You can never fully know the charms of America until you visit Florida.



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HOTEL CHELSEA
West 21st St. at 7th Av.
Rooms with private bath, \$1.50

HOTEL FLANDERS
West 17th St. & 14th Broadway
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HERMITAGE HOTEL
14th St. & 14th Ave.
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THE SQUARE
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Opportunity for a Peaceful Conquest of World by U. S.

Continued From Page One.

Sailing ship, no telegraph, when communication that now takes minutes and days took weeks and months, the traders and adventurers in commerce of our Atlantic States were among the foremost in world trade. Great risks were taken and great fortunes made. We are fond of talking of a supremacy. We were not the only ones, however—all the old world countries were in competition. But when steam and the telegraph cable were introduced the old style shipping commerce was doomed. The buying and selling, the responsibility of the entire adventure was no longer upon the Captain or supercargo; it was directed from and ordered by the home office, the abnormal risks of a captain disappeared, the business was placed on the plane of other business. The same cause which destroyed the old-fashioned shipping business ("steam and electrical communication") were opening up the opportunities in our vast interior territory which had been begun by the waterways, natural and artificial. It brought the vast undeveloped territory of our country west of the Allegheny Mountains and its potential production, into connection with the markets of the world, which was necessary for anything beyond local development. In this new field there were no competitors, the opportunity belonged to our people.

"If it be wondered that these wise, brave adventurers, 'Americans' of the middle nineteenth century, saw and embraced the opportunity?"

"Then came the golden finds in California, followed by our Civil War, which finished what little was left of our ocean trade. These causes took thousands of men out of the domestic local trade of commerce and life and broadened their vision and cut them loose from the old-time life and locality. With such men, of such experience and such opportunity—what a combination and what a result! There was no element of adventure, of opportunity, of wanderlust that could not be satisfied. And there was such an abundance in the opportunity that there was opportunity for all."

Primitive Methods Were Doomed.

Shipping business as it was in the prime, in the good old days we are fond of talking about, died a perfectly natural death from perfectly natural causes. The advance of civilization not only destroys primitive people, but it also destroys primitive methods.

"The new methods of carrying on the shipping business, even if they had been attractive to those who had been engaged in the dying business, was supplanted by a greater opportunity, a rival business, more attractive, more interesting, more remunerative—the making of an empire."

"The new shipping business was left to those in other countries who must follow it because it was a necessity to their trade; it furnished markets for their productions. Our own opportunities not only were exclusively ours, but they were more certain and greater than any others."

"Can there be any surprise, then, that under a wise policy of protection to our home industries, with a fast growing and fast developing productive population and consequent consumption, the country has grown until it has almost burst its bounds."

"The imagination, coupled with the discretion and discrimination of our people, built a nation the like of which has never been known. We have created homes and conditions which have placed the masses on a plane they never dreamed of, and which never could have been realized except by this work."

"What is going on now in the United States is the natural consequence of growth, and the great Mississippi Valley and the West are creating and keeping their own wealth and are rapidly getting to the point where the thirteen original states were when they had to send their sons beyond their own borders to develop the great country which is now the United States."

War Brings New Opportunities.

"This war, however, for some few more years, but the great war in Europe has brought to our doors an opportunity that this nation must seize. Alone of all the great Powers the United States is in a position to carry on the great work of civilization on earth. England and France cannot at present and will not for some years to come be in a position to compete with us. It is our duty to do the great things that are waiting to be done, our duty to develop other countries, our duty to be of service to mankind. And it is not only our duty, it is also to our profit."

"In this task the people of this country have got to be allowed freedom of action. They have a right to look to their Government for its moral support and when necessary its active co-operation. They must not be hampered by restrictions that would thwart their purpose or defeat the public good. Look all around and see the opportunities there are everywhere."

"There will be whole countries in Europe to be rebuilt, for property of every description is being destroyed on a scale never dreamed of before. This is their work and will occupy them for some time, but lying right at our door there are Mexico and Central and South America and all these rich and fertile countries that are crying for development that must come and now can only come through the United States. If we do not place our wealth, our energy, our initiative at their service we shall be losing the greatest opportunity that has ever come to a nation."

"Few people in this country realize even now how grand a field South America offers, with its vast stretches of healthy plateaus. There is no more delightful climate anywhere in the world than the elevated plateaus of tropical and semi-tropical Central and South America, with sea coasts on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, untold mineral wealth and forests teeming with every natural product of the tropics. We all know what has already been achieved in Southern South America and how great the progress of the Argentine."

WAISTS

Slightly soiled—values to \$4—**\$1.00**
special at.....

New Spring Dresses



\$9.95 \$14.95 \$19.75

A comprehensive display of the new models—sure to meet the instant approval of every fashion-verses woman.

Georgettes, crepe de chine, taffetas, crepe meters, in afternoon styles and attractive shades of beige, old rose, reseda, Copen, grey, etc.

Spring Skirts
\$4 values of poplin, satin, serge and checks—in a number of clever styles—extraordinary values at..... **\$2.95**

ALL Remaining Winter Apparel MUST GO!

These Prices Should Effect Immediate Clearance

COATS, \$7.85
Of matte lamb, sabeline, corduroy, boucle and plaids—NOW....

Choice of Our Finest
Coats, \$14.85
(Fur-trimmed)—values to \$45—NOW....

\$1.49 Choice of Any SKIRT \$1.49
Taffetas, Serges and Novelties

Choice **SUIT** of Any
Values to \$15—in three groups—
\$3.95 \$9.95 \$14.85

ANY DRESS
no matter what its former price (Evening Dresses included), in three groups—
\$2.50 \$5.50 \$7.50

\$1.49 Choice of Any SKIRT \$1.49
Taffetas, Serges and Novelties

SEE TUESDAY P.D. FOR A MARVELOUS EVENING SLIPPER ANNOUNCEMENT

Sensenbrenner's

SIXTH & ST. CHARLES

Gray and Champagne

Extraordinary Special at
\$3.45

A very smart Boot, nine inches in height, that is bound to appeal to every smart-dressed woman: choice of pearl gray or champagne kid—Spanish Louis leather heels. The last word in footwear fashion, in all sizes, tomorrow at the remarkable price of **\$3.45**.

WHITE CALF BOOTS

Beautiful new 9-inch lace model—hand-turned soles—white covered Louis heels—all sizes—**\$5**

WHITE KID WASHABLE "SPATS"

A new Overgaiter innovation that can be easily cleaned with soap and water—a perfect glove-fitting high cut model of 10 buttons—all sizes—genuine **\$2.50**

Wonderful Sale \$2 and \$2.25

Children's Shoes

For Girls
Patent or Gummet Button Shoes—plain toe or tip—leather or cloth tops—all sizes from 8 1/2 to 11 and 1 1/2 to 6—at..... **\$1.50**

For Boys
Gunmetal Button or Lace Shoes that guarantee to give real service—all sizes from 9 to 13 1/2 and 1 to 5 1/2—at..... **1**

Langan Bros. 18th and Washington Liquidation Sale

Our Lease Expires Retiring From Business Everything Must Go

WE have always advertised "Out-of-the-High-Rent-District" as one of the main reasons for our low prices, and now our lease expires and it cannot be renewed because a half-million dollar hotel will be erected where our store stands. Nowhere else can we find a location as convenient as this, with the additional advantage of low rents. Rather than move downtown and pay high rents and charge high prices like other furniture stores do, we have decided to retire from retail furniture business and devote ourselves to our other business interests. Time is short. We must sell our immense stock quickly. Everything is reduced. Many pieces are

Closing Out at Less Than Cost

25% to 50% Off

On many fine Bedroom Suites and single pieces, in stylish period designs. Note the following:

\$3.90 for Iron Beds worth \$6.00
\$9.75 for hand-made high-grade layer Felt Mattresses that sold regularly for \$15.
\$25 for massive Brass Beds that sold regularly for \$45.
\$10.75 for high-grade Brass Beds that sold regularly for \$15.

\$9.75 for Iron Beds worth \$15.
\$9.75 for high-grade layer Felt Mattresses that sold regularly for \$15.
\$27 for Satin Walnut Dresser that sold regularly for \$40.
\$6.75 for fine layer Felt Mattresses that sold for \$10.

Arrangements Can be Made for Deferred Payments



Ask to See These

225 handsome Electric Port-able, sale price.....	14
24.00 beautiful Electric Port-able, sale price.....	\$3.75
230 quartered Oak Extension Table, sale price.....	\$19.75
231 solid Oak Extension Table, sale price.....	\$10.75
232 solid Oak Buffet, sale price.....	\$27.75
233 solid Oak Buffet, sale price.....	\$12.75
234 solid Oak Dining Chair, sale price.....	\$1.90
235 three-piece Divanette Suite, sale price.....	\$49.00
236 Divanette, sale price.....	\$27.00
237 three-piece Parlor Set, sale price.....	\$75.00
238 Mahogany Library Table, sale price.....	\$22.00
239 turned Oak Library Table, sale price.....	\$7.50
240 Turned Oak Library Table, sale price.....	\$15.00
241 Mission Rocker, sale price.....	\$3.50
Hundreds of other pieces too numerous to mention at sensational bargain prices.	

Carpets - Rugs - Linoleums

Hurry While These Bargains Last

225 Axminster Rugs, 12x12, sale price..... **\$15.75**

226 Seamless Velvet Rugs, 12x12, sale price..... **\$12.75**

24 Axminster Rugs, 27'x54', white a limited number last, sale price..... **\$1.95**

SEND A Post-Dispatch Want Ad to find and restore that LOST Article

The Post-Dispatch Reaches Person Who Read Real Estate Ads More than 3000 Times Offers in the SUNDAY DISPATCH Big News, Home and Real Estate Directory.

IT BREAKS YOUR COLD IN A FEW HOURS—TRY IT

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the Surest, Quickest Relief Known—Tastes Nice, Harmless and is Splendid

Relief comes instantly. A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end gripe misery and break up a severe cold, either in the head, chest, body or limbs. It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dizziness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't be stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine. Don't accept something else "just as good." Insist on getting "Pape's Cold Compound" if you want to stop your cold quickly!—ADV.

Tomorrow—Monday, January 24th

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
NEWARK

Bedell

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH
ST. LOUIS

Washington Avenue at Seventh Street

Winter's Choicest Coats at Further Reductions

The Heyday of the Clearance Period is reached tomorrow at the Bedell Store, which has claimed distinction from other stores, at all times, because of its consistent and conceded lower prices.



Velvet Corduroys
Fur Fabric Coats
Plaid Cloakings
Motor Tweed Coats

\$7.75

Fur-Trimmed Coats
Broadcloth Coats
Men's Mixture Coats
Silky Zibelines

Priced heretofore at \$22.50, \$20, \$17.98, \$15 and \$12.98

When these various assortments of coats, cut on the latest and most approved of fashion models, first made their appearance, they were freely compared with coats in higher-priced shops which were marked at \$25 and even \$30. Tomorrow, \$7.75 does the work of the original price, with the heaviest part of the Winter still ahead. Every model has the metropolitan swing—the fashionable flare so much in demand, echoing to a nicety the latest note in the concert of style. That exact combination of comfort and smartness for which you have been waiting—at exactly the reductions you have been hoping they would reach.

SUIT CLEARANCE

Choice of Any Winter Suit in the House Whether Priced at \$20 or Up to \$55, Unrestricted Choice. **\$10** None Reserved.

The supremacy of this sale will be acknowledged when you see the distinctive styles and elegant materials included in this wonderful assortment of fashionable suits.

Imported Gabardines Needlewill Poppins French Whipcords
Smart Broadcloths Novelty Tweeds Men's Wear Serges

St. Louis women who are familiar with our unapproachable economies will hasten to participate in a sale which they realize to be the greatest annual value-giving event. They will this season be overwhelmingly rewarded—our stocks were never so replete with magnificent costumes.

\$10 Takes Unrestricted Choice of Any Winter Suit Whether Priced \$20 or Up to \$55

DRESS CLEARANCE

Priced Formerly \$10 to \$15.

Messalines
Satin
Composé Effects

\$5

Charmeuse
Rich Velvets
Faille Silk

A sale fraught with unusual opportunities for securing a real bargain. There are only 87 Dresses in the lot, but they are decidedly the most chic and interesting dress styles of the season. Many models especially suitable for early Spring wear; all fashionable colors, and all sizes, but not in all styles.

Alterations FREE Continued—Regardless of Reductions.

Sale at St. Louis Store

Continued From Preceding Page.

In all these countries there are great fields of investment. The investments in these countries are familiar and known and popular with the European investor. The growing wealth of this country must find investment, and it must be introduced to those opportunities. Like investment in the new West in early days, it had to be done through intermediaries who assumed responsibility and created confidence. It must be done with these world-wide investments.

"After all, that will only be the United States doing for the world what the 13 states did for this country of ours. Within the lifetime of men who are still active, just think what tremendous changes have been wrought!"

When the individual was young, man in the United States was self-dependent. With the exception of the "luxuries" the man and his family produced and fashioned nearly every article of individual or household use, and were in a very great measure independent of all others. Manufacture was mostly by manual labor. Intercommunication was generally confined to the neighborhood, or through occasional visits to business centers. Letters to and from distant places were rare. Intercommunication was attached. Intercommunication, intercourse and exchange between the people of the world was uncommon, and between nations and continents was negligible. There were few centers of trade and commerce. Fully half the world was substantially unknown.

"Now the great majority of our people are dependent upon others for the comforts, conveniences and necessities of life. New York and California, Vermont and Texas are in closer communication than were London and Hoboken when I was born. Personal intercourse between individuals widely separated is but an everyday occurrence. A man who is traveling can call up his family 500 miles away and talk to them as if he had only gone down to his office. The food upon our tables is brought from distant lands, seas and forests.

Making Prosperity Throughout the World. "Disassociated manual labor has given way to great centralized establishments where almost everything is produced by machinery. A trolley car passes nearly every door, and swift trains and regular hotels on wheels are convenient for journeys between distant towns. For intercommunication the mails are frequent. For immediate personal communication the telephone annihilates distance. It extends without limit the carrying power of the human voice and allows man to speak with man from one room to another, from one city to another, and from one ocean to another as privately and as clearly as if both sat at the same table. And that as intercommunication develops, as transportation develops, commerce and industry develop. The wealth of our country has been created by, and is absolutely dependent upon intercommunication and transportation; without them it would disappear. What we would have to do now is to extend the means of transportation and of intercommunication to the vast undeveloped lands, because transportation and intercommunication change local stagnation to world-wide prosperity. And as the United States creates that prosperity so will she profit by it.

"Our trouble here is not, and never will be overproduction. It is underconsumption. The opportunity which is now knocking at our doors will put the millions of men now idle—or working temporarily on war materials—at work permanently. Those now at work temporarily are not yet consumers in the big sense, they are paying off debts incurred or making good the savings spent during the idleness of 1914 and last spring. Put them to work permanently, upbuilding enterprises of world utility, providing world development and world-wide transportation. There is plenty of idle money, as well as idle men. Put the money at work, turn it into productive labor, and this country can secure the destinies of the world."

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. Mr. A. H. Dyer of Southern Alabama writes: "As few people know of the wonderful opportunities here, my experience may benefit many. Ten years ago I came here without a dollar, got some free land, cleared one acre and planted satsuma oranges, which are frostproof. In three years I began selling fruit; that one acre now makes me an annual profit of over \$1000. I now have 50 acres of bearing satsumas. My three and four year old trees yield a profit of \$300 to \$400 per acre, and my annual income is over \$18,000 and growing larger every year." Any person can get from 5 to 25 acres of choice land in the Demonstration Plantation FREE, by having oranges or figs and pecans planted on it. For particulars about this free land, address W. A. Roberts, Secretary, 225 Fifth Avenue, Block 22, Pittsburgh, Pa. If you can't go South yourself, an authorized company will plant your trees, care for them and market the fruit for a share of the profit.—ADV.

kind of power which can be resisted only with its own kind. Germany, with a free hand, for example, could take New York in three months, if not in two, once the sea was clear. If our navy fought, it would be beaten, unless our light cruisers can fight battle cruisers, and our efficiency is as two to one against the German navy. Perhaps it is, if so, the opinion is not held by any military observers or by our own officers.

Continued on Next Page.

RUB OUT RHEUMATISM WITH "ST. JACOBS OIL"

Get a Small Trial Bottle—Rub Pain, Soreness, Stiffness Right Out of Joints and Muscles—Instant Relief! Best Liniment, Doesn't Blister

Rheumatism is "pain only." Not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Stop dragging. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" right into your sore, stiff, aching joints and muscles, and relief comes instantly. "St. Jacobs Oil" is a harmless rheumatism and backache liniment which never disappoints. Limber up! Quit complaining! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" at any drug store, and in just a moment you'll be free from rheumatic pain, soreness, stiffness and swelling. Don't suffer. The relief awaits you. "St. Jacobs Oil" has cured millions of rheumatism sufferers in the last half century, and is just as good for sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, backache, sprains.—ADV.

FORD CLOAK CO.

511-513-515 WASHINGTON AVE.

YOUR CHOICE OF 1800 COATS AND SUITS

\$24.75, \$22.50, \$20, \$18.50, \$16.50 & \$15

Values—in 2 Big Lots at

\$3 and \$5

WE ARE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT EVERY SINGLE GARMENT IN THE HOUSE, REGARDLESS OF COST OR FORMER PRICES. WE MUST SELL OUT!

Fur-Trimmed Corduroy Coats—Silky Zibelines—Silk Plushes—Velours—Astrakhans—Boucles—Baby Lamb and Mixture Coats—Velvet Suits—Fur-Trimmed Suits—Serge—Poplin—Gabardine & Broadcloth Suits—

Tomorrow morning we launch the mightiest sale of the year—TO SELL EVERY WINTER GARMENT BY FEB. 1ST—the sale in which we have unmercifully sacrificed and slashed the prices of every garment in the house to "move 'em out." Here's the sale you have been waiting for—high-class garments for next-to-nothing prices. Don't miss it—attend early tomorrow morning—extra salesladies engaged to wait on you.

Sale Begins Promptly at 8:30 Monday Morning

ALL ODDS AND ENDS—

COATS—SUITS—DRESSES

Tomorrow in One Lot at

We expect a "mad rush" when we open the doors tomorrow. It's worth coming for. All odds and ends—accumulations, broken lots of coats, suits and dresses and miscellaneous garments—will be closed out—to those who come first, at—

None sold to Merchants—No Lay-by or Sends—Have Right Change Ready.

NEW SPRING SKIRTS \$2.98

Extraordinary Sale of "Samples"

All salesmen's samples—new black silk, all-wool serges, poplins, gabardines, novelty plaids, etc.—advance Spring styles—rich colors—on sale Monday—special at

Middle West Would Suffer Most From a Foreign Attack

Continued From Page One.

no means of defense. When the coast cities fall, Chicago falls. To prolong the struggle would only mean more destruction and more cost. We should pay vast indemnities for peace, and where, oh, where, would be the Monroe Doctrine? Ask the enemy's staff quartered in the Pan-American Building in Washington.

"More wolf cry," you say. "This is as bad as the motion pictures and the fiction alarmists." Perhaps. I have nothing to do with that. I am only trying to deal with military evidence. I do not know that America will ever go to war. After what I have seen in this and other wars, I think that war is the most silly and wasteful business, as well as the most useless kind of murder, in which human nature indulges. But this feeling on the part of many people does not prevent the existence of the great European armies. There are somewhere between sixty and one hundred thousand guns and 20,000,000 men on the continent of Europe engaged in slaughter, and they represent the

Tomorrow—Monday

SILK DRESSES

\$15, \$13.75, \$12.50, \$10.75 & \$8.50 Values—in One Big Lot at

\$3

Also Serges, Velvets, Corduroys, Taffetas & Messalines in This Sale at.....

For tomorrow (Monday) we have grouped together about 365 Dresses—that under ordinary circumstances would sell up to \$15. Many of these Dresses are new Spring models—others are late Winter styles, suitable for early Spring wear. It will pay you to buy at least 2 or 3 at this exceptionally low price. Tomorrow, \$3.

No Refund

ocks almost all our
OCK of WINTER

RAVURES

another picture of
—the portrait of a
s Girl, the
Donna With
o Opera Co.
but two of the
usive pictures in
Sunday's
Dispatch

No Refunds

As a consequence of the tremendous selling of the past three weeks almost all our lines are broken. We have therefore divided our **ENTIRE STOCK** of **WINTER GARMENTS** into **SIX SPECIAL LOTS** for this great

\$2.98 to \$7.50

See Our Show Windows for Pre-Inventory Bargains

BATH OR SHOWER
A high-class hostelry, moderately priced, catering to transient and permanent guests, which

Send a Post-Dispatch Want Ad to find and recover your LOST AUTO

WAR'S PERIL TO AMERICAN WOMEN IS FILM'S THEME

"The Battle Cry of Peace" Shows Victorious Invaders Despoiling Homes.

By CARLOS F. HURD.

"THE Battle Cry of Peace" is a war picture for preparedness. The film, which had its first St. Louis showing yesterday at the Garrick Theater, is a conglomeration of what is and what might be, in case the United States were invaded by a foreign power.

It all comes to this: Our homes and our women are not safe.

Those who heard Hudson Maxim's St. Louis speech know how insistently he urged this point. Human nature, he argued, has not changed, and women are still the spoils of war. If the war is on American soil, this means the wives, daughters and sisters of Americans.

The play, "An Englishman's Home," which England saw a few seasons ago, was an attempt to impress the same lesson. England's navy has thus far protected the homes of Englishmen. Belgium and Serbia have not been so fortunate, and the things which have happened in those countries, this film seeks to remind us, can happen in America if an enemy gains control of the country.

American homes invaded.

In "The Battle Cry of Peace" the effect of invasion in two American homes is shown. In one home mother and daughter are killed by the shells of the enemy's approaching fleet. Such things happened in Scarborough and Hartlepool. In the other home the mother kills her two daughters to keep them out of the hands of the brutal and roasting conquerors, "bilitated" in the house. A visitor from Louvain might not think this incredible.

The soldiers in the invading army are not the only persons who appear as enemies of America. The pacifists are shown as dangerous enemies, and as persons of incredible folly and fatuity—or they would be incredible, but for the antics so lately performed, in the sight of the whole world, by Americans of this very type.

"The Battle Cry of Peace" is in three parts, not very smoothly joined, but preserving one main idea throughout—the idea of America's need for adequate, modern national defense. The play proper, from the introduction of the characters to their annihilation, lasts about an hour, and the prologue and epilogue are of minutes length each. The human element of interest in the characters is sacrificed to bigness of scale and multiplicity of scenes, and aside from its unhappy ending, the central photograph makes less of an appeal to the emotions than does man's less pretentious "movie."

Our Old Friend Maxim.

The prologue is a lecture by Hudson Maxim, which throws a quantity of reading matter on the screen, and which gives pretext for some fine pictures of the American navy, submarines, torpedo practice, coast guns and air maneuvers. When the play proper begins, John Harrison has just come home from hearing Maxim's speech. Soon he is seen at the home of Vandergriff, the rich pacifist, whose daughter is his fiancée. A pacifist meeting is shown. A guest in the rich man's home, Mr. Emanuel, and a governess employed there, are spies of a foreign militaristic nation. These spies are shown in secret council with others, when the message comes from their government, "Be ready within the month."

The attack of the enemy's fleet on New York, and the occupation of the city by an invading army, are the next scenes. John Harrison's mother and sister are killed by a shell. Emanuel, the spy, shoots two soldiers of his own country, from the window of his rich man's home, and when other soldiers enter, he charged Vandergriff and John Harrison with having fired the shots. The governess confirms his accusation, and the two are led away and shot, with others arrested elsewhere.

The spy tries to force his attentions on the rich man's daughter, and she shoots and kills him, then locks the governess in a closet. She goes to the place where her father's body lies, and finds that John was not killed, but only stunned. He starts home with her, but their automobile is overtaken by soldiers who kill John, this time for keeps, and take the girl, her mother and sister away. The killing of the two girls by their mother, while their captors drink in the next room, is the closing scene.

Two Kinds of Peace.

An epilogue undertakes to show how the United States shall prevent such a catastrophe by building up its army and navy, and introduces an allegory, which shows two kinds of peace. One is the peace of ruin, with the Capitol at Washington destroyed, in the background; the other is the peace of strength and preparedness.

Charles Richman took the part of the hero, and Norma Talmadge the chief feminine role, in the film. The best acting was done by L. Rogers Lytton, in the role of the spy. Theodore Roosevelt, Hudson Maxim, Gen. Leonard Wood, Lyman Abbott and Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet, were seen as themselves, and Gen. Robert E. Lee was impersonated most convincingly by Frank Holland. The impersonations of their historic figures were not so good. The music was of ordinary picture show quality, and did not add greatly to the effectiveness of the picture.

The Hague Convention.

What were the rights and duties of neutrals agreed upon in naval war? Find it and other information on war topics in the 1916 World and Post-Dispatch Almanacs and Encyclopedias. This greatest ready reference book contains 1000 crowded pages, 25,000 facts and figures and the edition is 210,000 copies. Get a copy today at the Post-Dispatch counter. Price 30c, by mail, 35c.

NOVEL IS READ FROM MEMORY

Unique Feature of Recital by Strassberger Conservatory Faculty.

The third artists' recital by members of the faculty of the Strassberger Conservatory, was given Friday evening in the auditorium of the conservatory. Those on the program were: Olivia Gregory, elocutionist; Eleanor Kuehn, pianist; Emeralds Berry-Mayer, violinist, and Mrs. Bruno Strassberger, accompanist.

Miss Gregory read an epitomized version of Charles Neville Buck's novel, "The Call of the Cumberlands," wholly from memory, and required something more than an hour and a half in the delivery.

The other participants presented their numbers between the second and third part of the reading, somewhat in the nature of an entre act. Miss Kuehn is a charming pianist, and gave two solos with finish and grace. "Tirindoli's Air-Hongroise" is well suited to Mrs. Berry-Mayer's temperament. The hall was filled to its capacity.

Will Speak on "Children's Rights."

The Barr Branch Study Circle of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association will meet to-

The Complete Story of the

BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

Can be had from

SHUCART BROS., 509 Olive St.

At 25c a Copy.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS

Triangle Plays—Four Great Feature Pictures

AMERICAN

MARIE DORR

JOE JACKSON & KEYSTONE PLAYERS

JOE JACKSON & KEYSTONE PLAYERS

KINGS

10c

AT ALL PERFORMANCES

FOUR STARS

FOUR PLAYS

20c

NEW GRAND CENTRAL

MARC MACDERMOTT

and MERIAN NESBITT

in

THE CATSPA

Continuous 2 to 11 P. M. Afternoon, 10c. After 5:30 P. M., 10c and 20c.

JUNIATA THEATER

Geraldine Farrar in

TEMPTATION

Monday, Jan. 24, First Episode of

"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"

Sunday Show Commencing, 2:30 to 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATER

Delmar Boulevard

Near Grand Av.

Evening and Sat. Mat. Prices 25c to \$1.50—Wed. Mat. 25c to \$1.

ONE WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY, JANUARY 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn Present the Unique Comedy,

THE YELLOW JACKET

"THE PLAY THAT HAS CHARMED THE WORLD"

By George C. Hazelton and Benrimo,

With the Original New York Production and a Specially

Selected Cast.

EXCLUSIVE ADVANCE SALE OF SEATS AT THE FAMOUS-

BARR CO. NOW.

PRINCESS

Grand and Olive

Phone—Cap. 17, Lin. 17

See the big new Detective Play. One year in New York. First Time Here.

Now Playing Traveling Road Shows

Matinee—Tue., Thur., Sat.—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 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Father Tim Dempsey to Lecture.
The Rev. Father Timothy Dempsey of St. Patrick's Church will lecture Thursday evening at St. Malachy's Catholic Church. Singers and dancers from Father Dempsey's Workingmen's Hotel will assist in the entertainment. The Knights of Columbus Choral Club also will sing.

Increases Weight 25 Pounds

And Would Not Take One Hundred Dollars for His New-Found Flesh, Interesting Statement of Ohio Man.



"When I started taking Sargol" writes H. E. Henniger of Ohio, "my weight was only 135 pounds. Now I weigh 160 and am the picture of health. I would not take a hundred dollars for what it has done. I am stronger than I ever was before."

"When I began to take Sargol" writes H. E. Henniger of Ohio, "my weight was only 135 pounds. Now I weigh 160 and am the picture of health. I would not take a hundred dollars for what it has done. I am stronger than I ever was before."

"I never felt better in my life since I have been taking Sargol. The first two weeks I gained 10 lbs. and am gaining every day. Sargol makes me eat and sleep and I don't get up with a tired feeling any more." writes H. E. Henniger of Ohio.

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FREE SARGOL COUPON
This coupon with 10c in silver to help pay post to show good faith, entitles holder to one 50c package of Sargol. Write to: The Sargol Co., 162-N Herald Bldg., Birmingham, N. Y. —ADY.

CAUTION
About the Use and Selection of Spectacles

For many years the name of ELGAS has stood for a straight-forward and since police-fitting Glasses and fitting Oculists' Prescriptions. Optical work never leaves my office that does not uphold the ELGAS reputation for faultless quality and perfect service.

E. M. ELGAS
COMPETENT OPTICIAN.
601 PINE STREET
(Opposite Globe-Democrat Bldg.)

DRINK HABIT

RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT

The ORRINE treatment for the Drink Habit can be used with absolute confidence. It destroys all desire for whiskey, beer or other alcoholic stimulants. Thousands have successfully used it and have been restored to lives of sobriety and usefulness. Can be given secretly. Costs only \$1.00 per box. If you fail to get results from ORRINE after a trial, your money will be refunded. Ask for free booklet telling all about ORRINE.

Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th street and Washington av., St. Louis, Mo. Chas. F. Merker, East St. Louis, Ill.

THE 25c 1122

RRR

Will give all a chance to buy the genuine rather than some inferior article at a price all can afford to pay.

USED EXTERNALLY FOR

Spinal Stiffness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Cold in Chest, Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Heartburn, Bile, etc.

Radway's Ready Relief

25c 50c

For External and Internal

All Druggists.

Nature's Defects Corrected

Blind or Deafened Throat, Nose.

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

"Camp" or Double Deaf

HOW ARMLESS GIRL WOULD FARE UNDER COMPENSATION ACT

In New York Miss Moentmann Might Receive a Total of \$12,440, the Highest.

SHE WANTS \$100,000

Under Missouri Bill Not Passed She Would Have Received \$2400.

The suit for \$100,000 damages filed by Marie Moentmann of 609 Michigan avenue against the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills Co. for the loss of both of her arms in a press she was feeding, has raised the interesting question as to what she would have received under the workmen's compensation act introduced at the last session of the Legislature. The bag company has offered to settle for \$18,000, and it is understood that Miss Moentmann is holding out for \$50,000.

Miss Moentmann is 15 years old, and was employed for \$6 a week. Under the bill, which was defeated by the Legislature, damages for total disability were to be calculated on a basis of two-thirds of the weekly earnings of the employee, computed at not less than \$9 a week, and not more than \$25.50 a week, for not exceeding 400 weeks during the life of the employee.

Under the provision Miss Moentmann would have received \$6 a week—her exact wages—for 400 weeks, or a total of \$2400.

Senator Alroy S. Phillips of St. Louis, one of the members of the legislative commission which drafted the proposed law, said that its principal weakness was in the total disability provision. The amount allowed under the act would have been entirely inadequate in Miss Moentmann's case, Senator Phillips said yesterday.

Under the New York law she would have received her full wages for life. According to the insurance tables, her expectancy of life is 45 years, and she would, therefore, receive under a law similar to New York's a total of \$12,440 if she lived the full 45 years.

Under the New Jersey law she would have received full wages for 400 weeks, or \$2400.

Under the California law she would be entitled to 65 per cent of her wages for 240 weeks, and after that to 40 per cent of her wages for life. All calculations in California are based upon a minimum of \$6.40 a week, and she would, therefore, be entitled to \$6361, spread out over the period of the 45 years which she is expected to live.

Under the Illinois law, she would have received practically the same compensation, payable in the same manner.

Senator Phillips said that there were only a few total disability cases in Missouri each year, and that it was the intention of the commission which wrote the proposed law, to have it amended from time to time as defects became apparent.

The commission realized, he said, that the provision for compensation in cases of total disability would have had to be amended very soon, in case the measure should have been passed.

Ordinarily, where damage cases are settled out of court, or by suits, the attorneys representing the injured persons receive from one-third to one-half the amount collected.

POHLMAN TAKEN TO NEW YORK TO ANSWER LARCENY CHARGE

Alleged Accomplice in Faro Game Swindle Denied Writ of Habeas Corpus by Judge Dyer.

George R. Pohlman of 1956 South King's highway departed for New York at noon yesterday in the custody of Detective Joseph Daly of the New York Police Department, to answer charges of grand larceny in connection with the alleged fake faro games there which are said to have cost St. Louisans and others several hundred thousand dollars, including Henry Gallant, a pawnbroker, who declared he lost about \$50,000 to the gambling syndicate. Pohlman is alleged to have rounded up St. Louis victims for the game.

Pohlman was taken in charge by the New York detective after Judge David P. Dyer, in the United States District Court, had refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus upon the application of George E. Mix, his attorney.

After the hearing Pohlman was taken to the office of Circuit Attorney Harvey, where a charge of being a fugitive from justice was dismissed.

Busy Bee Candy Announcement.

Our Superior Chocolates and Assorted Candies at 30c and 40c the pound, have been placed in one line, and are now on sale at 30c the pound.

NEW BILL INTRODUCED TO REGULATE LODGING HOUSES

Alderman Richter Says Measure Has Indorsement of Health Department—Former Bill Vetoed.

A new lodging house bill was introduced Friday by Alderman Richter, with the explanation that it was indorsed by the Health Department.

A former ordinance was vetoed by the Mayor on petition of lodging house keepers who said it would compel them to go out of business or increase the price of lodgings from 10 to 25 cents.

The new bill provides one bathtub for every 20 single beds, whereas the old bill provided one for every 20 lodgers.

The new bill also requires window and door area equal to one-twelfth of the floor area in existing lodgings, while new structures will be required to provide window and floor area equal to one-eighth of the floor space.

St. St. Rose Hospital Report.
The eleventh annual report of the management of Mount St. Rose Hospital, an institution for tubercular patients, shows that 241 patients were treated during 1915 and that 72 remained in the hospital at the opening of this year. There were 225 charity patients, 82 pay patients and 37 charity patients who paid a part of their expenses.

Among those treated were 247 Catholics and 63 Protestants. There were 17 nationalities represented.

City Fireman to Give Lecture.
The January entertainment for members of the Corona Catholic Club will be given Thursday evening at the club building, 378 Lindell boulevard. There will be an illustrated lecture on fire and fire prevention, by J. P. Eagan of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 13.

SCHROETER'S
717 and 719 Washington Av.
Weekly Bargain No. 579
THIS SALE CLOSING TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 6 P. M.
Store Open Saturdays Until 9 P. M.
SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS

'GUERNSEY' EARTHENWARE

Nine-piece set (like cut), consisting of 6 place bowl, 3-inch diam., 1 oval casserole, 7-inch diam., 1 round napkin, 7 1/2-inch diam., 1 round mixing bowl, 7 1/2-inch diam., 1 receipt. Special price, per set, packed, 89c. Parcel post weight, 14 pounds.

COBBLER'S OUTFIT
Contains following: Stand, with 3 lasts, shoe hammer, shoe knife, pressing awl and handle, bottle of leather cement, shoe nails, clench nails, half sole and directions for half-soleing. Special price, per set, packed, 89c. Parcel post weight, 9 pounds.

UNIVERSAL FILE HANDLE
Adjustable to hold various size files and other tools. Special price, per set, packed, 8c. Parcel post weight, 5 ounces.

DELTA FILES
A quick-cutting file, with a lasting quality, for all metals. The 1/2-inch mill file, 8-inch size, each, 15c. The 1/2-inch round coarse, 4-inch size, each, 25c. The 3/8-inch round coarse, 4-inch size, each, 25c. Three-cornered saw file, 6-inch size, each, 10c.

2-IN-1 STEAM VULCANIZER
For caulk and inner tubes cannot be overpriced. Can be used on the car, tire, can be repaired without deflating or removing from tire. Complete outfit, Special, \$1.39. Parcel post weight, 7 pounds.

BATHROOM ROBE HOOKS
Hook No. 1—For razor strap, 8c. Hook No. 2—For wash rack, 15c. Each No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.

Parcel post weight, per doz., 2 pounds. Special, each, 12c. Parcel post weight, 3 ounces.

KITCHEN SPATULA
A most convenient article in the kitchen for turning and roasting. Made of pie from the pan; blade made of thin steel, 7 inches long, 1 inch wide. Special price, per set, packed, 25c. Parcel post weight, 4 ounces.

'APART' RAZOR HONES
GUARANTEED.
EACH HONE put up in handsome case. Made of best material. Sharp, smooth, long, 2 inches wide. SPECIAL PRICE this sale, 39c. Parcel post weight, 1 pound.

ELECTRICIAN KNIVES
Stap handle, lock back, with screw-driver, scraper and one regular blade; each knife fully guaranteed. Special price, per set, packed, 79c. Parcel post weight, 4 ounces.

AUTOMOBILE TOOL KIT
Consists of 11 guaranteed tools such as scraper, cold and cape chisel, punches, cold chisel, pin tool, double offset screw-driver, etc. Put in canvas roll. Special price, per set, packed, 98c. Parcel post weight, 5 pounds.

NEW BREAK DRILL
HAS BALL BEARINGS AND ALL-STEEL JAW. Gear is changeable from even to speed three to one; crank adjustable. Special price, per set, packed, \$1.59. Parcel post weight, 8 pounds.

NINE SQUARE SHANK MORSE MAKE
FOR METAL OR WOOD. Guaranteed. Set consists of following sizes: 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5 and 6 inch. SPECIAL PRICE this sale, 98c. Parcel post weight, 2 pounds.

SCHROETER BROS. HARDWARE CO.
717 and 719 WASHINGTON AV.

Yes, Swisco Will Grow Your Hair

Large Trial Bottle Free.

"Glossy and Soft as Silk."

"Swisco" removes dandruff, grows new hair and restores color to gray or faded hair. "Swisco" stops baldness, bald spots, falling hair or scabby scalp, scalp trouble, brittle hair or any hair or scalp trouble. It is the best hair dressing ever used. It is on sale, recommended and distributed in St. Louis by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington, all leading druggists and Take Nothing but "Swisco."

FREE BOTTLE COUPON
You can have a large trial bottle of "Swisco" all charges prepaid by simply filling in and mailing the coupon to: Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio, and enclosing 4 cents in stamps to help pay cost of packing, postage, etc. The trial bottle is guaranteed to be the best hair dressing ever used. Name..... R. F. D..... Street..... City..... State..... Give full address, write plainly. This Offer Is Good for 10 Days Only.

Bachelor Chiffonier

\$1.50 Cash—\$1.50 a Month



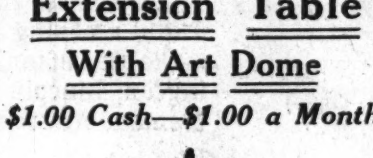
THIS Bachelor Chiffonier combines a well arranged chiffonier and a roomy wardrobe all in one—built of solid oak—finely finished—an actual \$13.50 value—in this sale at.....

\$12.50

Extension Table

With Art Dome

\$1.00 Cash—\$1.00 a Month



A quick-cutting file, with a lasting quality, for all metals. The 1/2-inch mill file, 8-inch size, each, 15c. The 1/2-inch round coarse, 4-inch size, each, 25c. The 3/8-inch round coarse, 4-inch size, each, 25c. Three-cornered saw file, 6-inch size, each, 10c.

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For caulk and inner tubes cannot be overpriced. Can be used on the car, tire, can be repaired without deflating or removing from tire. Complete outfit, Special, \$1.39. Parcel post weight, 7 pounds.

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GUARANTEED.
EACH HONE put up in handsome case. Made of best material. Sharp, smooth, long, 2 inches wide. SPECIAL PRICE this sale, 39c. Parcel post weight, 1 pound.

ELECTRICIAN KNIVES
Stap handle, lock back, with screw-driver, scraper and one regular blade; each knife fully guaranteed. Special price, per set, packed, 79c. Parcel post weight, 4 ounces.

AUTOMOBILE TOOL KIT
Consists of 11 guaranteed tools such as scraper, cold and cape chisel, punches, cold chisel, pin tool, double offset screw-driver, etc. Put in canvas roll. Special price, per set, packed, 98c. Parcel post weight, 5 pounds.

NEW BREAK DRILL
HAS BALL BEARINGS AND ALL-STEEL JAW. Gear is changeable from even to speed three to one; crank adjustable. Special price, per set, packed, \$1.59. Parcel post weight, 8 pounds.

NINE SQUARE SHANK MORSE MAKE
FOR METAL OR WOOD. Guaranteed. Set consists of following sizes: 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5 and 6 inch. SPECIAL PRICE this sale, 98c. Parcel post weight, 2 pounds.

SCHROETER BROS. HARDWARE CO.
717 and 719 WASHINGTON AV.

Yes, Swisco Will Grow Your Hair

Large Trial Bottle Free.

"Glossy and Soft as Silk."

"Swisco" removes dandruff, grows new hair and restores color to gray or faded hair. "Swisco" stops baldness, bald spots, falling hair or scabby scalp, scalp trouble, brittle hair or any hair or scalp trouble. It is the best hair dressing ever used. It is on sale, recommended and distributed in St. Louis by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington, all leading druggists and Take Nothing but "Swisco."

FREE BOTTLE COUPON
You can have a large trial bottle of "Swisco" all charges prepaid by simply filling in and mailing the coupon to: Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio, and enclosing 4 cents in stamps to help pay cost of packing, postage, etc. The trial bottle is guaranteed to be the best hair dressing ever used. Name..... R. F. D..... Street..... City..... State..... Give full address, write plainly. This Offer Is Good for 10 Days Only.

OUR celebrated "Royal Standard"
—built of polished blue steel and set up from the floor on sanitary base—a range you can depend upon—an actual \$25.00 value—special at.....

\$29.75

"Domestic" Machines

Terms, \$2.00 a Month

SPECIAL clearance of high-grade

"Domestic" and Free Sewing Machines—all in perfect running condition—the regular \$45 quality—in this sale as long as they last,

\$24.75

MASTERN & CO.

Twelfth and Olive Sts.

THE BIG STORE

Special

Good Chiffoniers—five drawers—\$5.50 values.

\$3.98

CASH OR CREDIT

Special

500 yards of good Linoleum—to fit any room—\$56 value—per square yard,

49c

Special

500 yards of good Linoleum—to fit any room—\$56 value—per square yard,

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MAY, STERN & CO.'S January Sale

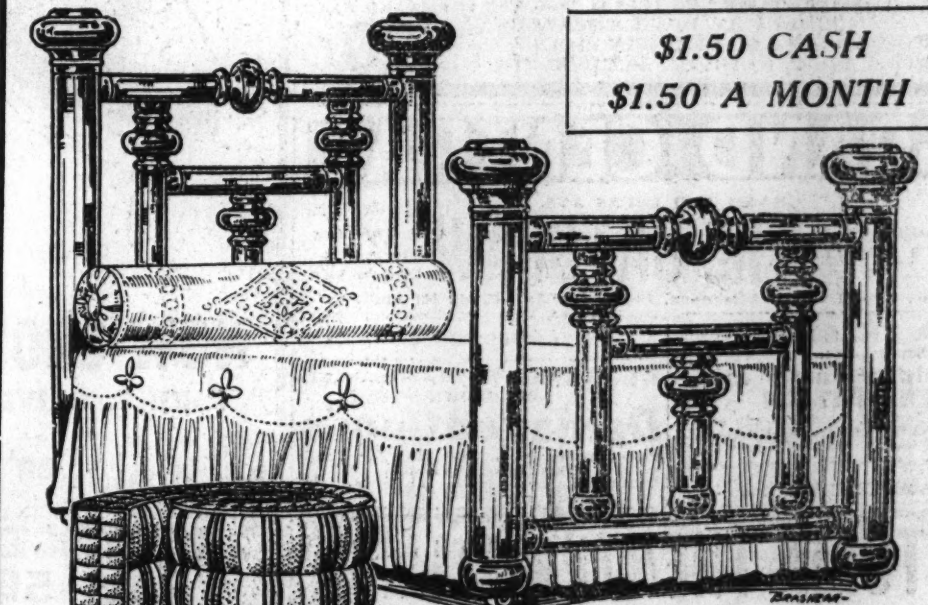
Assures you unusual savings on EVERYTHING you need to furnish your home.

THE advantage of making selections NOW must be apparent to every man and woman who will take a few moments' time to investigate the unusual values this sale presents. Only a few of the attractive offerings can be mentioned here—hundreds of other wonderful values await you in every aisle—in every department—on every floor—of this great store. And NOW—as at all other times—liberal credit will be extended to every patron.

Massive Brass Bed

With 3-Inch Posts—2-Inch Fillers—6-Inch Caps

Complete with Iron Spring and Well-Made Mattress. **\$29.50**



\$1.50 CASH

\$1.50 A MONTH

Note the Proportions

Bring your tape-line with you and confirm every measurement that we give you. This Bed has massive 3-inch posts—heavy 2-inch fillers—4-inch ornamental husks, and gracefully designed 6-inch caps—proportions that have seldom if ever been seen in any Brass Bed selling alone for less than \$35 to \$40.

Positively Wonderful

These are the only words that can adequately describe this offering—nowhere else in all St. Louis will you see anything that can for one moment compare with this beautiful Brass Bed Outfit at this price of \$29.50.

This Magnificent Bed

Is built of solid brass throughout—constructed in the finest possible manner—and finished with a special process lacquer that will hold its brightness and beauty and look as well in years to come as it does today.

Spring and Mattress

With each of these Brass Beds we include a heavy, well-made mattress and a good all-iron spring and woven-wire top—all of a quality that will give long and satisfactory service.

Price and Terms

Remember—we offer you this massive Brass Bed—exactly as illustrated—with well-made mattress and all-iron spring—an actual \$45.00 quality—for only \$29.50—on terms of only \$1.50 cash and \$1.50 a month. Investigate.

3 ROOMS furnished complete **\$125.00</**

Jests and Jingles

By
W. H. JAMES

WHEN ARABELLA SKATES



MISS ARABELLA SIMPKINS BROWN on ice is like a fairy; she's quite the happiest girl in town when wintry January invites the skaters all to glide in rhythmic undulation; she is grace personified, a poem of animation. She's learned a lot of fancy stunts and does them very neatly. Although she tumbled more than once in learning them completely. She cuts a lovely figure eight and other curves and capers. You feel her skill's so great she'll break into the papers. She'll cover fully twenty miles when round the lake she's going. She'll do it in a wreath of smiles, though wintry winds be blowing. She never seems to tire at all, but strengthens every minute. And even when she gets a fall she's happy as a linnet. You wonder how she keeps right on with never thought of quitting; she'll tell you she could skate till dawn or till the ice was splitting. Yet, when there isn't any ice, we note with perturbation that Arabella, though she's nice, has no such animation. When table-setting time's at hand her energy is waning. And then she'll loaf to beat the band, while all the time complaining that she is tired as tired can be and really hardly able; for skating's not the same, you see, as walking round a table.

JUST LIMERICKS.

HERB was a big general named Wood
Who said our defense was no good.
Our army, he said,
If it stood on its head,
Would make a small dent where it stood.

MAN whom they called Ananias
Dealt in facts that were cut on the bias.
When Teddy got next
He was very much vexed;
For he thought Ananias was pious.

A WELCOME CHANGE.

SOLDIER of the legion was lying in the trench
He may have been a German, and maybe he was French.
Anyway his eyes were dancing and he smiled with hearty glee;
Then I asked why he was happy, this is what he said to me:
"There isn't any player in the flat next door,
A thing that eats up paper rolls the more you feed it more;
There isn't anybody taking lessons on the flute
Or any pecky amateur cornetist on a toot."

The booming shells were bursting all around the soldier bold,
The busy Bertha thundered like a noisy common scold;
But he didn't seem to mind it as he smiled another smile,
For he'd found a quiet place and thought he'd stay awhile.

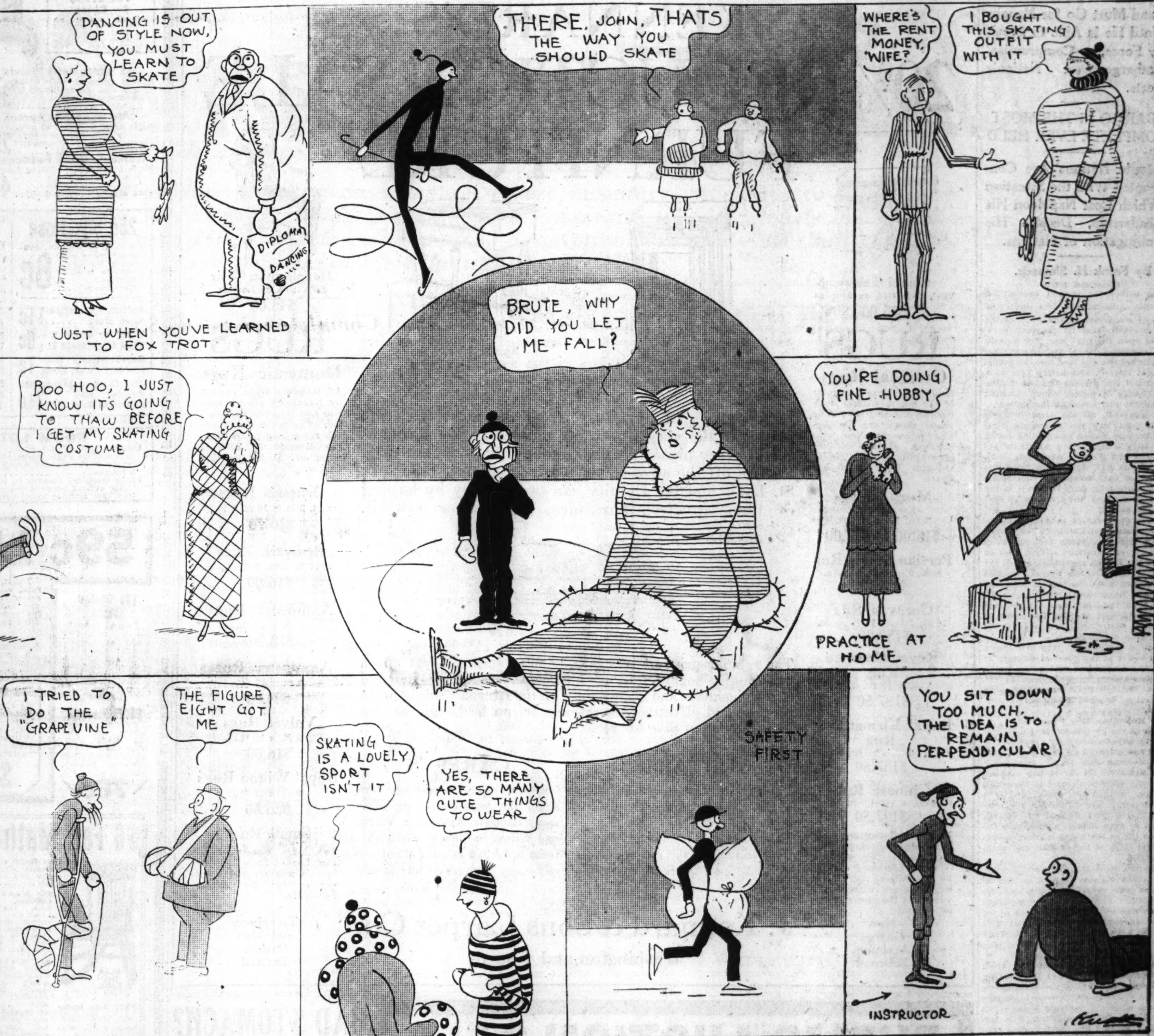
"There isn't any phonograph to keep you out of bed,
That plays the more grand opera the more the thing is fed;
There isn't anybody playing concertina airs;
The trench for me, the peaceful trench, where no one lives upstairs."

A LOOK AROUND

BY CLARK M'ADAMS.

PERSONS who have not quite understood the war and its underlying motives will be glad to have the matter presented in terms not beyond popular comprehension. Robert T. Morris makes such a presentation in the New York Times. We reprint it because of its lucidity and simplicity. There is no other kind of warfare organic life excepting a chemical warfare. Enzymic action in methods of offense and of defense finds expression in many ways, but all of the forms of expression depend upon the calling out of special cell chemistry. Emotion results in the production of enzymes which stimulate organs of motion. Stimulated organs of motion then aim their functions toward whatever end the emotion gives direction. It matters not whether we are dealing with a single-celled amoeba, a sun-dew plant, or a Prussian grenadier.

Skating



"In all of these organisms action toward an object is the result of pure chemistry. So well known is this fact that we are enabled to overcome the ill effects of emotion upon the individual by chemical means. The effects of jealousy, for example, upon the tissues of an individual may be relieved by the administration of alkalies and water. Whenever a nation becomes generally conscious of an urge toward offense or of defense, cells of the adrenal glands of diplomats pour out an excess of secretion. This secretion acts upon the thyroid glands of the diplomats. Their thyroid glands make response by secreting an excess of iodine, which then enters the blood circulatory system, and causes an increase in the permeability of cell membranes with which it is brought into contact. An exaggerated degree of cell activity follows. Brain cells pour out antibodies which stimulate the muscles of the tongue into unwonted alertness. If the chemical automations of the group which we call diplomats are sufficiently expert, warfare by arms is averted. The enzymes have transformed potential energy into kinetic energy of brain and of muscle, and this energy has then gone into by-products of carbon dioxide and other waste material."

LET us work upon this hypothesis a bit. The difference between Col. Roosevelt, our foremost militarist, and Col. Bryan, our foremost pacifist, is not in their love of country or in their desire to see it do well, but is in their enzymes. Col. Roosevelt's enzymes are a wild and warlike lot, and those of Col. Bryan are gentle and effeminate. The result is that in emotion their enzymic action differs widely. Col. Roosevelt's enzymes all begin to buck and bolster within his system, and those of Col. Bryan begin to soothe and purr. This is purely a chemical difference between the two men in which right and wrong, wisdom and folly, have no place. The only respect in which the two men are chemically alike in emotion is in the heavy discharge from their heated respiratory organs. This accounts for the chautauquous habit and the Plattsburg speech. In diplomats emotion effects the adrenal glands, the secretions from which act upon the thyroid glands, as Mr. Morris explains.

It is not so with our Colonels. In their cases it is the lachrymal glands which bear the brunt of the attack. This accounts for the extreme easiness with which they disagree and the occasional mist in their eyes when they say what they think.

I have always said it is a chemist's war, and I am glad to have Mr. Morris bear me out. If alkalies and water are efficacious in jealousy, it ought to be possible to alleviate both extreme militarism and extreme pacifism with some kind of salts. If our chemists will study the enzymes of these extreme types and advise us what can be done about it, we shall be glad to avail ourselves of their aid. What this country should do in the present emergency is a very great problem, and if we can settle it with a minimum of enzymic warfare, we shall be the happier for that omission. It ought to be possible for us to approach the subject in what might be termed a chemical oneness. After that, agreement would be easy. It would become a purely mental process in which probably no one would have any great advantage. At least, if anyone would have a very great advantage in that respect, we have not noticed it.

We all went down to the Soldan High School one night last week to hear the principal, Mr. Powell, explain the choice which our children, on going up from the grammar schools, must make in courses. Of course, our children had already made their choice, and what we really did was to go down and ratify it. But the principal could not assume that such was the case.

JERRY THE JANITOR: Love Warms Things Up, but, Alas, Too Late!

Scenario Written by W. H. James;
Pictures by S. Carlisle Martin



He had to assume that we all went to high schools like the Soldan, and that we knew all about the opportunities such schools afford. Had some parent arisen and said for many of us that he never was in such a school in his life, and that he would not presume to say how his child should go through it, he would have expressed what was in the hearts of most parents and won the applause of the children.

The Soldan School is a great and wonderful thing far exceeding the average parent's conception of a college. To have a child go through it appeals to a parent who helped carry wood for a country school and knew the bare halls of an old-fashioned college as nothing less than a present-day privilege. He would like to go along. It renews one's faith in our democracy to see what we have in one of those schools. Torn by politics as we are, we can still get together for education. Probably there is nothing else in which we so nearly approach a high standard of efficiency. Certainly we are doing nothing better. If the modern scholar is anything like the modern school, and we have reason to believe he is, we must be moving on a wave of civilization destined to carry us to fine things. It was kind of the children to take us down. We wish our own parents might have done it. But our own parents, alas, had no such place to which to take us. They could do little more than give us our lunch in a little tin bucket and let us find what we could. That we ever got anywhere must forever be a testimonial to our capacity for learning, for some of us got a great deal where there was mighty little.

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Rugs
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\$23.75

Six
Chairs
0 a Month

\$9.75

\$9.75

Leather
Rocker
1 a Month

\$15.75

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Continued from Preceding Page.

"TIZ"—A JOY TO SORE, TRED FEET

"TIZ" for aching, burning, puff-
ed-up feet and corns or callouses.



"TIZ" makes sore, burning, tired
feet fairly dance with delight. Away
go the aches and pains, the corns,
callouses, blisters, bunions and chil-
blains.

"TIZ" draws out the acids and
poisons that puff up your feet. No
matter how hard you work, how long
you dance, how far you walk, or how
long you remain on your feet, "TIZ"
brings restful comfort. "TIZ" is
magical, grand, wonderful for
tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet.
Ah! how comfortable, how happy
you feel. Your feet feel fine for
hours never hurt or seem tight.
Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now
from any druggist or department
store. End foot torture forever—
wear smaller shoes, keep your feet
fresh, sweet and happy. Just think,
whole year's foot comfort for only
25 cents—ADY.

SOUVENIR SPOONS FOR ALL READERS

"Maine" Spoon
Today
at All News Stands

Check Teaspoons Wanted
California New Jersey
Colorado Ohio
Connecticut Oregon
Delaware Pennsylvania
Florida Rhode Island
Maine South Carolina
Maryland Vermont
Massachusetts New York
New Hampshire Virginia

Check Tablespoons Wanted
Arkansas Tablespoon
Mississippi Tablespoon
Montana Tablespoon
R. Sugar Shell
S. Butter Knife

Coupon Good for One or All.
Post-Dispatch, Jan. 23rd,
1916.

Take This Coupon
and 15c to your nearest
Seawater dealer and he will give
you the genuine WM. ROGERS
& SON GUARANTEED

Maine Teaspoon
This Coupon also good for
all spoons listed above—Teas-
poons at 15 cents each and
Sugar Spoons at 25 cents each.

MAIL ORDER DIREC-
TIONS
Address International Sou-
venir Spoon Co., Masonic
Temple, Chicago, Ill. Send
COUPON and 15c (stamps or
money order) for each Teas-
poon and 25c for each Sugar
Spoon. Knife, with 3c for
postage and box container
for ONE SPOON. Add 10c for
each additional spoon.

GOOD UNTIL USED
This is the
Solve Polish
YOU
Should Use

It's different from
others because more care
is taken in the making
and the materials used are of
higher grade.

Black Silk
Stove Polish
A brilliant, silky polish that does
not crack or peel off, and the brilliant
shines as long as ordinary stove
polish. Used on all metal surfaces and
all hardware and property owners.
It is a trial. Use it on your stove,
range, or on your car. If you
like it, it is the best stove polish
you have ever used. It is perfect for
all metal surfaces and property owners.
Black Silk Stove Polish Works
Sterling, Illinois

Shine in Every Drop

But with a difference. Napoleon was
able to get a decision on land as abso-
lute at the moment as Britain's at sea.

Austerlitz answered Trafalgar and Jena
after Friedland completed the conquest
of the continent. But Germany has ex-
tracted no surrender from her enemies.
Napoleon made Austria, Prussia, Russia
give over the war and sue for peace. He
made Austria surrender a second time
at Wagram. He even swept a British
army out of Spain.

Beside the Napoleonic success, Ger-
many's victories in the present moment
are all victories in territory, not in na-
tions. But when Napoleon had con-
quered the continent there was left
Britain, safe behind her sea power and
still able and willing to fight on. He
had gone in his earlier days to Egypt
to strike at Britain, and failed. He had
watched the British coast from Bou-
logne, to which the Kaiser has not
come.

But in his whole career he failed to set
foot on British soil or to conquer a
British colony or province which would
cripple Britain as to compel or per-
suade her to consider peace. So he was
forced to fight on, for British money
and British diplomacy raised new wars
in Spain, in Russia, in Austria, until
at last France was worn out while
Great Britain uninvaded, with the whole
carrying trade of the world in her
hands, remained unwaried and uncrip-
pled.

Thus sea power wore out land power.
It made decisive victories on land of
little passing value; it raised new armies,
new insurrections, new wars, and it was
always immune itself from injury. In
the end it prevailed because France
could not forever fight the world. It
tempted Napoleon to annex provinces
after provinces, and the more ports to
British commerce—it led it to Moscow
and to Spain, seeking to ruin Brit-
ain, and in the end France was bled
white by victories and Frenchmen
abandoned Napoleon for peace.

History Repeating Itself.
Now, no one can mistake the fact that
history is already repeating itself. To-
day Germany cannot make peace, can-
not rest from her labors or harvest the
fruits of her victories, because there is
no power in her hands to compel, to
renew, to conquer, to conquer. She
has provinces of France, of Russia—
these she might evacuate—she has re-
sources to purchase peace from her land
"no, but what shall she offer Britain?"

Above all, what shall she offer the
only nation which has actually gained
by the present war, for Britain has al-
ready swept up German colonies and
abolished her only rival in the sea-
borne commerce of the world. Some-
day Germany must return to peace, but
she cannot return to normal life while
Hamburg and Bremen are sealed up,
while the seas are closed to her export
and import trade by war, and an in-
dustrial nation, she must live.

The war has cost her seven casualties
to one British, and she has only a slight-
ly larger white population than Britain
and British colonies in the world. Some-
day Germany must return to peace, but
she cannot return to normal life while
Hamburg and Bremen are sealed up,
while the seas are closed to her export
and import trade by war, and an in-
dustrial nation, she must live.

Present Problems.
But the present problems are of more
importance to Germany than any future
contingency. Were it not for the British
navy she could obtain a satisfactory
peace today, a peace that would assure
her eastern frontier and give her the
hegemony of the Balkans. She
could even expect to hold Belgium and
possibly a portion of France.

As it is, she cannot obtain peace on
terms that in the smallest degree re-
cognize her great victories and conquests,
because she has failed to take a single
foot of British territory and has so far
failed to find any weapon which would
disturb British safety or menace British
imports.

Today Germany could talk peace with
France, with Russia, with the foe of her
Austrian ally, Italy. But she cannot
talk peace with Great Britain because
at a far smaller cost in lives, Britain
has won practically all of Germany's
colonies and now holds the gate to
Germany, the sea gate by which Ger-
many's manufactures must reach the
world, by which Germany's food and
raw materials must enter. How shall
Germany persuade the British to permit
them to use the gate? If she cannot
persuade them by force, she must meet
British arms.

These terms have been forecast: The
first provision in any British treaty of
peace must be the restoration by Ger-
many of all the provinces and regions
conquered. She must give up the pro-
fits of the war and bear the terrible bur-
dens incident to her losses of men and
to her accumulation of debt, not merely
without reward, but with the actual loss
of her colonies. Such a treaty of peace
is for Germany, as she now stands, an
unthinkable bargain.

But how shall she better her position?
The truth is that the British naval
power is becoming every day a larger
and larger factor in the war, and it is
more and more contributing to the dis-
comfort of Germany and to her possible
defeat in the future, when she has ex-
hausted her resources, always granting
that she does not find some way to deal
with Britain.

As a last resort, Germany has planned
an attack upon Egypt, an attempt to cut
the Suez Canal, interrupting British con-
nection with her greatest colony and in-
cidentally occupying one of the best of
Britain's native subject states. The Ger-
mans have convinced themselves that
once they possess themselves of Egypt,
with the Turks' assistance, Britain will
be ready to talk peace.

Thus the Suez Canal campaign
represents the final bid of Germany for
a victory over British sea power. But
there is a vast doubt in the minds of
military experts the world over as to
whether the conquest of Egypt would
actually achieve the result the Germans
expect. It would only lengthen the voy-
age to India, since the Cape of Good
Hope route would remain. Britain con-
quered India when she had only sail-
ing vessels and had to use the Cape of Good
Hope route; she held it despite Napo-
leon's descent upon Egypt; she draws
neither men nor necessary provisions
from Egypt.

In other words, there is a very gen-
eral belief, which I share, that the con-
quest of Egypt would prove merely a
success comparable to the British suc-
cess in Southwest Africa, save that it
would be the conquest of a more valu-
able colony and that it would not have
a greater effect upon the progress of
the war itself, which will be decided
in Europe, not in Asia or Africa.

Even more interesting is the emphasis
of most observers outside of Ger-
many that the invasion of Egypt is
impossible. The world has seen that the
Turks, with only a few weeks' warn-
ing, were able to transform Gallipoli
into a fortress which resisted all allied
attacks. The Turks lacked all adequate
resources in munitions and in artillery,
but the allies have had a year's warn-
ing of the Suez position. A year ago
the Turks tried to pass the canal and
were defeated. Since then Great Britain
has busy fortifying the position, and it
should, by all rules of war, be impre-
nable now.

Only America Left.
Should the Suez thrust fail, then there
is left to Germany only the bare chance
that a neutral nation, the United States
most likely, would intervene to modify
the blockade, which was not starving
her, which was not yet causing her peo-
ple to die of hunger or her armies to
lack necessary equipment or supplies,
which was already causing general
hardship and promised to become even
more onerous.

I am satisfied that while the German
thrust as Suez will be made, there is no
mistaking the fact that the Germans are
looking eagerly to the United States, in
the hope that this country will under-
take to enforce against the British
blockade the letter of international law
and by doing this break down the wall
which is isolating Germany and has al-
ready put an end to German exports and
imports, save only in a very insignifi-
cant fraction.

And it should be recognized that while
the blockade has not won the war for
the enemies of Germany, and while Ger-
many is still victorious on land, the
necessity to find a way to abolish the
embargo upon all her trade is growing
each week, and unless the way can be
found, Germany will have ultimately to
meet British terms.

Great Britain is fighting not for a
small stake, not for a province or for a
city, not for a colony or coaling sta-
tion, the stake of the war for her now
has become the removal of her greatest
rival since Napoleon's time. She is fight-
ing now, whatever the occasion of the
war, to eliminate a rival, whose elimi-
nation will leave her supreme on the sea,
without even a distant competitor.

Moreover, she is satisfied that if she
can maintain the blockade, Germany
will ultimately have to meet her terms.

This time has not come—it is pre-
mature to talk of British victory—but it
is time to recognize how important has
become the influence of sea power, how
day by day, there is more closely estab-
lished the parallel between the present
and the Napoleonic wars, and how cer-
tain it is that unless Germany can find
a way, and all her efforts have failed
so far, to break the blockade, she will
lose the war despite her successes on
land. This was the history of Louis
XIV, of Napoleon and of the Confed-

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February Sale of Furniture—"Original"

Inaugurated nine years ago by this store in St. Louis, the February Furniture Sale has grown to be an institution. It is an occasion that induces all thrifty-minded people to anticipate their requirements. The most comprehensive Furniture stocks of the year, as well as values that cannot be duplicated, are features of this annual event. Orders for many of the special

lots were placed as long as six months ago, permitting manufacturers to keep their forces busy during otherwise dull period. And the savings are reflected in the sale prices!

Easy Payments Are Made Possible Through Our Club Plan of Furniture Selling

Dining Room Furniture



This Nine-Piece Suite, \$79.50
"William and Mary" Design

This is another extraordinary value characteristic of the February Furniture Sale. Comes in solid oak.

The Buffet is 54 inches long, with plenty of drawer and cabinet space, plate rail back.

The China Closet is very spacious, double door front and place for mirror back if desired.

The Table is 48 inches wide, opening up to six feet, and will seat six people comfortably.

Chairs are extra heavily reinforced, with genuine leather seats.

If desired, pieces can be obtained individually.

Eight-Piece Dining Suite, \$49.75

Another one of the splendid values in moderately priced Furniture in this great sale. Comes in fumed or golden oak. Built very substantially. The table is 48 inches wide. Buffet 54 inches, and the Six Chairs are fitted with genuine leather seats. Very special at \$49.75

"Englander" Couch Bed and Spring Demonstration
We are exclusive St. Louis agents for the "Englander" Springs. Each and every one that is sold bears a twenty-five year guarantee. See the demonstration on our Sixth Floor.

Furniture for the Living Room

Chesterfield Davenport, Special \$39.75

The construction is of the very best—all nine-tie springs and tied with Italian hemp in such a manner as to prevent sagging or breaking. Large roll arms and spring back. Regular price \$55.

Three-Piece Parlor Suites, Special \$19.75

Colonial design, with birch mahogany frame, genuine leather seats and backs. Steel braces under the seats. Regular price \$35.00

Costumers

Made with wood pegs, neatly finished—large spread on base to keep from tipping over. Special for \$1.50 the February Sale.

Sanitary Couches

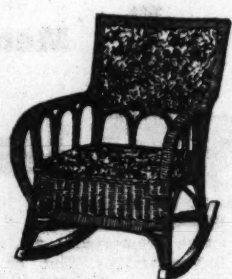
Of best grade tempered steel springs, very heavy helical supporting main body. Galvanized links to keep free from rust. Regularly \$5.50, at \$2.95

Chairs or Rockers

About fifteen patterns of odd Tapestry Chairs and Rockers, will be offered in the February Furniture Sale at **HALF PRICE**

Chiffoniers

—or Dressers—Colonial design, of French black walnut or mahogany—plate-glass mirror—finished throughout—choice, \$37.50



Fiber Rockers
Very Comfortable
\$6.95

Covered with very attractive tapestry, coil spring seat, steel brace construction. (As illustrated), \$6.95

Extra Special—

\$12,000 Collection of Good Furniture at 50% off

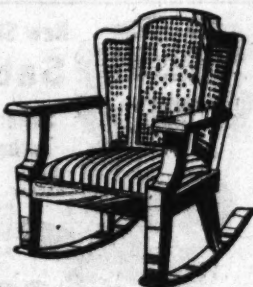
As one of the features extraordinary in the February Furniture event, we will place on sale several hundred pieces, including samples and discontinued patterns, also odd pieces

From Our Regular Stock

It is quite impossible to list all the pieces, but included is a three-piece cane-seat Living-room Suite, solid mahogany "William and Mary" period, which formerly sold at \$150.00—sale price, \$75.00

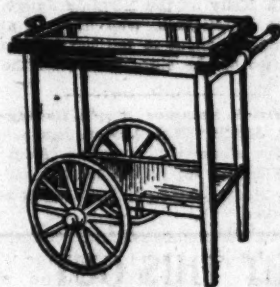
Parlor Suites from \$30.00 to \$90.00, choice at \$15.00 to \$45.00.

A wide selection, including Buffets, Dining Tables, Iron Beds, Tapestry Chairs, Rockers, Hall Chairs, All-over Leather Pieces, are also included in this lot.



Rockers or Chairs of Brown Mahogany \$14.75

Built along plain, square lines. Cane combination with rich silk velvet-covered seats. Can be placed in room with any kind of furniture.



Tea Carts of Mahogany \$7.95

Made with large glass tray, top with brass handles and heavy glass. Artillery wheels, with heavy rubber tires. Large under tray. Regular price \$14.75.

Table-Beds

Far surpass any utility bed on the market. Make a very handsome Library Table during the day, and a comfortable bed at night. See Main Floor Demonstration.

Rockers or Chairs

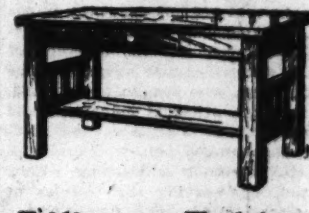
—reproductions of Old Colonial pieces, in fumed oak finish—can be used in any room or in the sun parlor—an exceptional value for this sale—choice, \$2.95

Mattresses

This combination Mattress is covered with art ticking and weighs 45 pounds. There is a heavy layer of felt on top and bottom—very special, \$3.50

Kitchen Cabinets

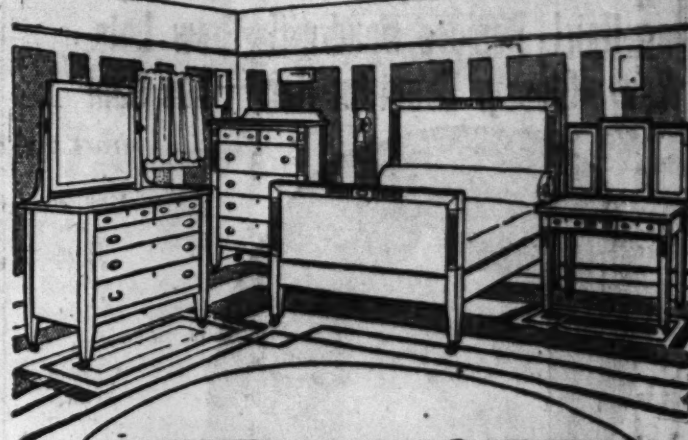
Made of satin walnut, fitted with aluminum slide, sanitary sliding roll shelf, sanitary wire pan holder on door—sliding kneading board, metal bread box and two drawers—regularly \$27.50—specially priced at \$18.75



Library Tables Arts and Crafts, Fumed Oak \$13.75

Built of selected quarter-sawn stock. Large, roomy drawer, with oxidized metal pulls. Top 30x48 inches—three-inch legs. Regular price \$18.75.

Bedroom Furniture



This "Adam" Period Suite Special, \$79.50

This is one of the marvelous values in the February sale. The suite comes in ivory, Circassian walnut and mahogany—of very best stock and excellent finish.

We bought a particularly large quantity of this style in order to quote such an extraordinary value.

The pieces may be purchased separately as follows:

Dresser, \$24.50
Chiffonier (wood back), \$18.75
Dressing Table, \$18.75
Bed, \$19.75

Dressers Quoted at Half Price

A number of Quartered Oak Dressers, in Colonial and modern period designs. Golden oak finish. Regular prices \$10.15 to \$36.50. Special for the February Sale at just half price.

Regular \$20.75 Brass Beds at \$11.75

Splendid Brass Beds with square top rails and two-inch posts. Made with extra heavy head and footboard rolls. Instead of \$20.75, special in the February Furniture Sale, \$11.75

Regular \$12.50 Snowflake Beds at \$7.75

"Snowflake" is a new finish, and as a method of introduction, we are selling at cost two very graceful patterns in Beds. One style is continuous post, and the other one poster design. They are both made of extra heavy stock, two-inch posts, fillers and crossbars. Choice, \$7.75

Regular \$24.75 Lacquered Beds, \$15.75

Here is something new. This Lacquered Bed of indestructible finish, guaranteed not to scratch, mar or tarnish. Come in mahogany and emerald finish. Instead of \$24.75, the regular price, special, \$15.75

Regular \$7.75 Cotton Mattresses, \$4.95

Forty-five-pound all-layer, cotton felt, rolled edge, evenly tufted Mattresses—guaranteed, and we believe never sold for less than \$7.75. Choice, \$4.95

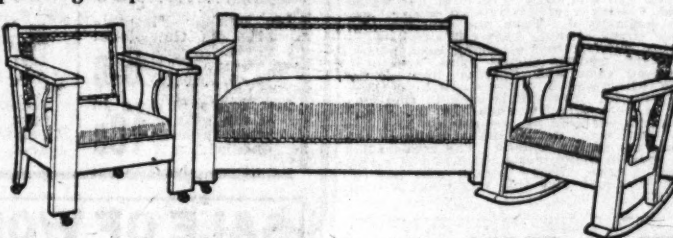
\$45.00 Hair Mattresses at \$18.75

These wonderful Hair Mattresses are of 45-pound weight—made of white and gray curled hair. Roll edge, evenly tufted, covered with extra heavy herringbone tick. Made clean and sanitary, and to fit any size bed. Special, while a few of them last, \$18.75 (Sixth Floor.)

Three-Piece Pullman Davenport Suites, \$37.50

There is no better evidence of the supremacy of this store's February Furniture Sale than the extraordinary value and quality expressed in these suites.

Come in the popular fumed oak finish, fitted with Spanish leatherette seats and back—one-piece seat spring construction. They are made so as to eliminate the possibility of tearing the bed clothes, and fitted with the new automatic frame lock.



The Pullman Davenport Suites are guaranteed for five years. Remember, that at this store only in St. Louis can you purchase Pullman Davenport suites. Very special in the February Furniture Sale, \$37.50.

Lace Curtains at Good Savings

WE list below just a few special items which will be of interest in connection with numerous other sales for the home, to take place tomorrow.

Extra Special—\$3.75 to \$4.50 Curtains, \$2.50 Pair

Curtains for parlors, living rooms and libraries. About 300 pairs—beautiful Irish Point Curtains, in white and ivory colors, handsomely appliqued on fine quality French netting.

Fine Duchesse Curtains, \$3.50 Pr.

Come in a delicate ivory tint, with elaborate borders—all beautifully mounted on fine imported netting.

Sunfast Curtains, \$3.00 Pair

Come in brown, rose and green colors—guaranteed not to fade from the rays of the sun—30 inches in width and 2½ yards in length. Suitable for door and window hangings.

Curtain Nets, 25c Yard

Come in Colonial and Flit net design, in white, ivory and Arabian color. Suitable for curtaining vestibule doors and transoms.

\$6.00 to \$7.00 Curtains, \$4.95 Pr.

A lot of Arabian Lace Curtains, with handmade corner motifs and attractive floral designs—mounted on fine quality imported netting.

Curtain Voiles, 18c Yard

Fancy Curtain Voiles, with hemstitched border effects and woven border designs. Come in cream and beige color. Exceptionally fine quality.

30c to 40c Cretonnes, 22c Yd.

Fine quality Cretonnes, in new designs, suitable for bedroom and dining-room curtains, also for bags and pillows, etc. (Fourth Floor.)

Cut Glass Greatly Reduced

Eight-Piece Water Sets (\$8.50 Value) \$4.98

Sets consist of 4-pint Pitcher, six Glasses and 12-inch footed Mirror Plateau—cut in attractive floral designs, as pictured.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, Each 15c

Six hundred Salt and Pepper Shakers—just one or two of a kind, with sterling silver, mother of pearl or glass tops. Sell regularly at 25c to 50c each.

Goblets, Each, 21c

Also Fruit, Salad and Footed Sherbet Cups—cut in the popular vintage design on clear lead-blown crystal. Regularly \$4.00 dozen. (Square 17—Main Floor.)



Used Pianos Reduced

BELOW we give a list of Pianos, some of which are shopworn, others were taken in exchange on sales of new instruments.

They are all offered at greatly reduced prices in order to clear our floor in the shortest possible time.

Every instrument has been thoroughly overhauled and is in splendid condition.

Convenient Terms Arranged

Uprights

	Original Price	Reduced Price
Kimball	\$450	\$155
Regnet	\$300	\$145
Reutner	\$300	\$155
Heller	\$275	\$145
E. Gabler	\$475	\$115
Huntington	\$350	\$145
Whittier	\$275	\$155
Reutner	\$300	\$155
Webster	\$275	\$145
H. M. Cable	\$450	\$165
Bahnsen	\$250	\$65
Gabler	\$450	\$185

Uprights

	Original Price	Reduced Price
Oxford	\$275	\$155
Sterling	\$375	\$145
Hallet & Davis	\$375	\$125
Kimball	\$450	\$125
Huntington	\$350	\$135
Hoffman	\$275	\$135
Bollman Bros.	\$375	\$155
Stuyvesant	\$275	\$115
Lindeman & Sons	\$350	\$125
Huntington	\$350	\$120
J. & S. Fischer	\$400	\$120
Schroeder	\$275	\$137

THREE 88-note Player-Pianos \$295
to be sold Monday at, each, \$295

Pianos to Rent for as Low as \$2.00 Per Month

(Fourth Floor.)

February Sale of Floor Coverings

HOUSEHOLDS will find this the logical time to purchase bright, new Rugs and other Floor Coverings.

Of particular interest is this lot of

Regular \$17.75 Seamless Brussels Rugs at \$14.75

These are the best grade Brussels Rugs woven. Come in the 9x12-ft. size, and in a splendid variety of rich Persian patterns—special for the February Sale, \$14.75

\$42.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, \$37.50

Standard quality Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs, in an unmatched assortment of designs—size 9x12 feet.

\$16.50 Seamless Brussels Rugs, \$12.25

These Rugs are of the very best quality, and come in size 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.

\$35 and \$40 Axminster Rugs, \$29.75

Rugs suitable for extra large room, as they come in size 11 ft. 3 in. by 12 feet.

\$32.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs, \$25

High-grade Rugs, in an assortment of beautiful patterns—size 9x12 feet.

\$16.00 Axminster Rugs at \$12.25

Size 8x12 feet, for living rooms and reception halls. Come in solid colors as well as Oriental designs.

\$4.50 Axminster Rugs at \$3.50

Best quality Axminster Rugs, in floral and Oriental designs—size 6x70 inches.

\$1.50 Wilton Velvet Carpets, \$1.10

Hall and Stair Wilton Velvet Carpets, in exceptionally pretty colorings and designs.

\$1.10 Wilton Velvet Carpets, 95c

For halls and stairs. A good assortment of patterns for selection.

85c Printed Linoleums, Sq. Yd., 40c

Four-yard-wide Printed Linoleums, in 20 patterns to choose from.

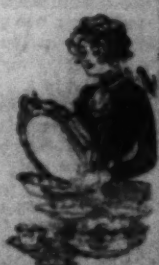
90c and \$1 Linoleums, Sq. Yd., 75c

Inlaid Linoleums of the better kind. The color goes through to the back, and will not wear off. Enough of any pattern for an entire room. (Fourth Floor.)

\$24.75 French China Dinner Sets, \$19.95

Excellent quality Old Abbey Limoges China Dinner Sets, in two very attractive floral spray designs. All handles are covered with mat gold, and each set consists of:

12 Dinner Plates	12 Breakfast Plates
12 Bread and Butter Plates	12 Teacups and Saucers
12 Soup Plates	Individual Vegetable Dishes
1 Round and Oval Covered Dish	Covered Sugar Bowl
Large Open Vegetable Dish	Covered Butter Dish
Cream Pitcher	Pickle Dish
Gravy Boat	3 Meat Platters



70c Bleached Sheets at 50c
READYMADE Bleached Seamless Sheets—also 11x90 inches.

10-Yard Bolt Longcloth, 98c
Soft-finished, 36-inch Longcloth, put up in 10-yard bolts, and priced special for Monday. (Basement.)

30c Lock Special
A LOT of 30c largest size (11x90 inches) soft finished cotton.

Sheet Blankets
Finished on each end—regularly \$1.25—\$1.00. (Basement.)

Men's Sweaters
WOOL and cotton-mixed Sweaters, in blue, red and gray. Shawl collar or collarless—sizes 34 to 44-inch chest measurement—regular \$1.50 garments—choice, 75c (Basement.)

Dress Goods, 49c, 69c and 89c Yd.
REMNANTS of Broadcloths, all-wool Velours, Eponges, French Serges, Storm Serges, Mixtures and Suitings—in all colors, also white, cream and black—54 inches wide and in lengths up to 5 yards. Sell off the full price at \$1 to \$5 yard. (Basement.)

Stix Baer & Fuller
GRAND-LEADER SIXTH WASHINGTON SEVENTH & LUCAS SAINT LOUIS

We Close Daily at 5:30, Saturdays at 6 P. M.

St. Louis Exclusive Distributors of Angelus Player-Pianos

St. Louis Headquarters for Educator Shoes

Anton's Orchestra in Tea Room, 12 to 2 Daily

Ready Monday—Complete Line of Madame Irene Corsets

In the correct new models for Spring, 1916. Our expert corsetiers will be pleased to fit you with the model best suited for your figure. The price range is \$3 to \$16.50.

**\$1 & \$1.50
Stamped
Dresses, 50c**
Odd lots; sizes 6, 8
& 10 years.
Fifth Floor

Famous-Barr Co.

ENTIRE BLOCK: OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.
Largest Distributors of Merchandise
at Retail in Missouri &
the West.

We Give Eagle Stamps & Redeem Full Books for \$3
in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Re-
stricted Articles are Excepted.

Photo Postals

This Week
8 for 25c
Studio, Sixth Floor

Mesh Bags Repaired & Resilvered, 50c

On Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, in order to keep our force in the Jewelry Repair & Manufacturing Shop busy over the usual dull period, we will make this special rate on repairing & resilvering mesh bags. This includes any size mesh bag—because of the great number certain to be brought to us we cannot assure delivery under two weeks. Jewelry Repair Section, Main Floor Gallery

Beginning Tomorrow Morning—A Week Ahead of the Calendar The February Furniture Sale

An Event Anxiously Awaited By Hundreds
of Keen Furniture Buyers—Offering
Every Piece of Furniture in Our
Stock—No Restrictions—
at Exactly

1/4 off

Its Present Plainly Marked Price

Our entire stock of dependable Furniture is involved in this helpful event. To make this sale of even greater magnitude, our stocks have been augmented by recent large & very profitable purchases of Furniture from leading factories, which have arrived & have been marked at their normal worth, & these also will be subjected in this sale to a uniform discount of 25%.

Here assembled in bewildering array you will find useful, well built, cleverly designed, comfortable Furniture for every room in the house. Furniture conscientiously constructed of thoroughly seasoned & graded woods that can be depended upon to give life-long satisfaction in durability & appearance. Furniture worthy of a place in every home—Furniture that you can buy with every confidence.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

Of oak, mahogany, American walnut, Circassian walnut & the popular enamel finishes.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

Of mahogany & oak, in period & modern designs—library, living room & sun room Furniture of every wanted kind & style.

Beginning Monday morning at 8:30, every piece of Furniture in our stock will be offered in this February Sale—a week ahead of the calendar—at exactly 1/4 off its present, plainly marked, regular price.

Our liberal plan of deferred payments is extended on purchases made during this sale, as at all other times.

Those desiring to take advantage of this sale & have goods delivered at a future date may arrange to have purchases held a reasonable time. Charge purchases on Furniture will appear on February statements, payable in March.

The above discount of 1/4 will be deducted at the time of purchase.

About 150 Odd Pieces of FURNITURE AT 1/3 OFF

These include—Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, Buffets, China Closets, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers & odd pieces for every room. These pieces are marked with a green tag, in addition to the regular plainly marked tag; only one piece of a kind, so early selection is advisable.

1/3 Off

Fourth Floor

ANOTHER EVENT OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE MONDAY—A Sale of Odd &

SAMPLE RUGS

Representing the dropped patterns & discontinued samples from the local office of S. Sanford & Sons, purchased under their regular worth & offered at the same ratio of saving. They are all absolutely perfect; the greater portion of them have never been on exhibition; included also are many short lots from other manufacturers, making this an event of signal importance to rug buyers.

\$25.00 RUGS, \$18.85 Sanford & Sons' 9x12 Royal Axminster Rugs, extra weight; 31 different patterns.	\$27.50 RUGS, \$19.75 Sanford & Sons' 9x12 Seamless Axminster Rugs; splendid assortment of Oriental patterns.	\$40.00 RUGS, \$28.50 Sanford & Sons' 10x14 Beauvais Rugs; large rooms; splendid Oriental patterns.	\$25.00 RUGS, \$19.75 Sanford & Sons' 9x12 Wilton Velvet Rugs; in rich Oriental & floral patterns.
\$22.50 RUGS, \$16.50 Sanford & Sons' 8x10 Royal Axminster Rugs, extra weight; 16x13; 16x14; 16x15; 16x16; 16x17; 16x18; 16x19; 16x20; 16x21; 16x22; 16x23; 16x24; 16x25; 16x26; 16x27; 16x28; 16x29; 16x30; 16x31; 16x32; 16x33; 16x34; 16x35; 16x36; 16x37; 16x38; 16x39; 16x40; 16x41; 16x42; 16x43; 16x44; 16x45; 16x46; 16x47; 16x48; 16x49; 16x50; 16x51; 16x52; 16x53; 16x54; 16x55; 16x56; 16x57; 16x58; 16x59; 16x60; 16x61; 16x62; 16x63; 16x64; 16x65; 16x66; 16x67; 16x68; 16x69; 16x70; 16x71; 16x72; 16x73; 16x74; 16x75; 16x76; 16x77; 16x78; 16x79; 16x80; 16x81; 16x82; 16x83; 16x84; 16x85; 16x86; 16x87; 16x88; 16x89; 16x90; 16x91; 16x92; 16x93; 16x94; 16x95; 16x96; 16x97; 16x98; 16x99; 16x100; 16x101; 16x102; 16x103; 16x104; 16x105; 16x106; 16x107; 16x108; 16x109; 16x110; 16x111; 16x112; 16x113; 16x114; 16x115; 16x116; 16x117; 16x118; 16x119; 16x120; 16x121; 16x122; 16x123; 16x124; 16x125; 16x126; 16x127; 16x128; 16x129; 16x130; 16x131; 16x132; 16x133; 16x134; 16x135; 16x136; 16x137; 16x138; 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What Movies Shall I See This Week?

The BEST are ADVERTISED on the first WANT page—also in the amusement columns.

SECURITY LEAGUE SPEAKERS ALL FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Lodge, Root and Wickham Strongly Urge Need of Immediate and Complete Preparedness—Resolutions Indorse Secretary Garrison's Plans.

VARIOUS DEFENSE SOCIETIES TO UNITE

They Will Include Army League, Navy League, American Defense Society and Aero Club—Security League to Meet Here March 3 and 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—An indorsement of Secretary Garrison's efforts toward enlargement of the nation's military forces was voted today at the National Security League with the resolutions that the regular mobile army should be even greater than that contemplated in the War Department plan and that adequate national defense would depend ultimately upon "universal obligatory military training and service."

A greater building program for the navy, than has been outlined by the Navy Department was urged as essential in another resolution adopted.

It was announced that a meeting of the Security League would be held in St. Louis March 3 and 4, in conjunction with committees appointed by various Governors and Mayors. The purpose of this meeting is to arouse sentiment in the Middle West for adequate national defense.

Steps to co-ordinate the work of the various organizations seeking greater armament was indorsed by the convention today and it was understood tonight that definite plans had been made for a general consolidation of such organizations in a defense league, with Robert Bacon, former secretary of State, as its president.

Besides the National Security League, societies expected to enter the new organization include the Navy League, the Army League, the American Defense Society, the Aero Club of America and many others, which have joined in the movement for preparedness.

Indorsed by Root and Wickham, adoption of the resolution followed an endorsement of Secretary Garrison's program as a first step toward adequate preparedness by Elihu Root and Henry L. Stimson, both former Secretaries of War in Republican administrations. At a banquet tonight concluding the three-day meeting at the George, George W. Wickham, Attorney-General in President Taft's Cabinet, advocated universal military service and immediate repeal of the law under which the national guard would be called into service in advance of volunteers.

Other speakers at the banquet were Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who discussed, "America's Danger," and George Haven Putnam of New York.

Senator Lodge praised Secretary Garrison's efforts to obtain military increases, but declined to favor an even greater preparedness program, calling for a regular army of at least 200,000 men.

"I quite agree that it is not a party question," said Mr. Lodge. "But I will say this, that if those gentlemen, of either party or of both parties, who are now standing in the way of national defense do not look to themselves, a party will arise somewhere that will carry national defense through."

There is no difficulty in knowing the facts about the army. We have a Secretary of War to whom as an American I feel under great obligations. He has told us the facts. He has laid his cards on the table.

"I do not know whether the scheme that he proposes is the ideal and abstract plan—I very much doubt it—or whether, like other men charged with great responsibility he is laboring for the best that he can hope to get."

"I, for one, believe that the recommendation of Gen. Leonard Wood and of the War College experts that we should have a regular army to start with of 200,000 men, is right; that that is the best number."

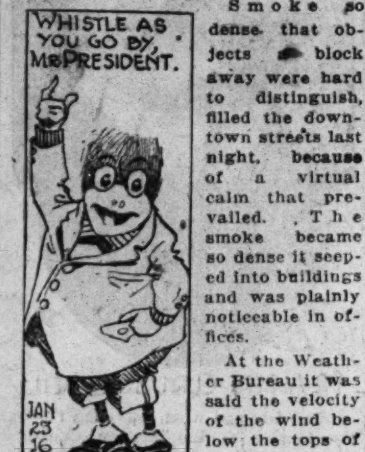
"I believe that behind that there lies a large mobile force. You ought to have two to one of any force that can be landed. You ought to have at least a million men who can be called to the colors as a reserve."

Same Rights, Same Duties.
"Every citizen in the democracy ought to have the same rights and same duties. You ought to be bearing the burdens equally, the burden of taxation and of military service. But the liability to military service, despite the necessity that we must carry out the Swiss system to the fullest extent, and have an army of 120,000 or 150,000, but with that universal liability to have the million men we want."

Easy to Conquer.
"It is an ugly thing to say, but we could be conquered tomorrow by any nation that could land 200,000 to 400,000 men throughly equipped in the best manner."

FAIR TODAY, MODERATE TEMPERATURE TO CONTINUE

Smoke so dense that objects were hard to distinguish, filled the downtown streets last night, because of a virtual calm that prevailed. The smoke became so dense it seeped into buildings and was plainly noticeable in offices.



Smoke so dense that objects were hard to distinguish, filled the downtown streets last night, because of a virtual calm that prevailed. The smoke became so dense it seeped into buildings and was plainly noticeable in offices.

At the Weather Bureau it was said the velocity of the wind below the tops of the buildings was less than 4 miles an hour. The average for St. Louis is 15 miles, while the wind is not called "high" until it is blowing at least 40 miles an hour.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair today; tomorrow increasing cloudiness; moderate temperature.

FOES OF PREPAREDNESS WANT ARMS PLANT IN OWN DISTRICTS

Cox and Sherwood, Who Opposed President's Program, Would Spend \$10,000,000 for Factories.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative William E. Cox of Indiana, one of the strongest enemies of peace in the House of Representatives, has introduced a bill to place a munition plant in his district.

Representative Cox recently had printed in the Congressional Record some of the strongest arguments against preparedness the House has seen. His bill provides that the quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., be converted into a plant for the purpose of manufacturing arms, ordnance, armor and all kinds and classes of munitions and implements of war for the use of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States and for the equipment of other works of defense. The limit of cost is set at \$5,000,000.

Representative Sherwood, who introduced the bill, said that the national defense recommendations would also provide for a \$5,000,000 munition plant in his district.

BOTTLE FEEDING POSSIBLE CAUSE OF BOWLEGGEDNESS

Cincinnati Officials Say Artificially Nourished Babies Often Do Not Get Enough Bone.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A claim that the lack of bone-producing material in "bottle feeding" may cause children to be bowlegged was made today by Assistant Health Officer William H. Peters, in commenting on a report from Pittsburgh that a child welfare organization of that city blames "bottle feeding" and beer for bowleggedness in children.

"Bowleggedness is due to the fact that the child does not get enough of the bone-building salts," said Dr. Peters, and Health Officer Landis indorsed his views.

"This is true very often in the case of bottle feeding or any other artificial feeding. The only safe preventive is the natural process. Of course, this is not true of all cases."

WEEGHMAN NEEDED \$75,000 IN 10 MINUTES, GOT IT IN 8

Banker Carried Money to Him to Keep Complete Amount for Purchase of Cubs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Charles Weeghman, new owner of the Cubs, was asked today for the name of the banker who is one of his backers. He said Weeghman, "but here is the kind of a sportsman he is. Last Thursday as the moment for the transfer of the Taft holdings drew near, I found myself with \$75,000 of the \$200,000 purchase price. So I called up the banker."

"I got to have \$75,000 in the next 10 minutes," I told him. In eight minutes he appeared in my office with \$75,000 bills."

BURNING WELL IS "VOLCANO"

Center Near Sinton, Tex., 100 Feet in Circumference and 30 Feet High.

SINTON, Tex., Jan. 22.—The burning gas well near here owned by J. M. Cuffey of Pittsburg, Pa., and associates has become a "volcano" within the last 24 hours. The crater has widened to a circumference of 100 feet and is piled a cone of mud more than 30 feet high.

The detonations caused by the gas explosions shake the houses for 20 miles around.

80 BELOW IN ALASKA TOWN

Richardson Coldest White Other Points Report 4 to 60 Below.

NEGRO ROBBER IS KILLED WITH OWN PISTOL IN HOLDUP

Slain Man One of Two Who Tried to Hold Up Grand and Chouteau Saloon.

OTHER MAN ESCAPED

Proprietor's Wife, 73 Years Old, Comes Down Stairs and Witnesses Tragedy.

Ludwig Marx, 63 years old, proprietor of a grocery and saloon at 3333 Chouteau avenue, shot and killed one of two negroes who attempted to rob the saloon at 11:50 o'clock last night after his son-in-law, Edward Rogers, 48 years old, had wrested from the negro, who afterwards was killed, the revolver which he had attempted to use.

This was the second killing of a robber within two days. Byron H. Fox having been shot by Joe Hing when he tried to hold up the latter Chinese restaurant at 2 South Twenty-first street early Friday morning.

Marx was in the grocery in front of the bar and separated from it by a partition, when the two negroes entered the front door, and walked through the grocery into the bar. They ordered drinks, and were served.

Marx, finishing with his customer, walked into the bar and told Rogers to put up the shutters, as it was near closing time. As Rogers walked from behind the bar, the smaller of the two negroes pulled a revolver from his pocket and pointed it at him with a command that he hold up his hands.

Gets Robbers Revolver.
Rogers was near the negro, and instead of complying, grasped the revolver and wrested it from the robber. When Rogers got the revolver the smaller negro ran out.

Rogers fired two shots at the robber and then turned to the larger negro and ordered him to hold his hands up and stand against the wall.

Marx, who had been behind the bar, got a revolver from a drawer and handed it to Rogers, who was keeping the remaining negro covered. Marx said he would telephone for the police and started to the telephone. At this moment the smaller negro ran into the bar with another revolver, and began shooting at Rogers. Rogers returned the fire.

Had Hard Fight.
They were at such close quarters that they began beating each other on the head with the revolvers. Marx ran up and Rogers took the revolver from him and began shooting at the small negro, who again ran out the side doors of the saloon. The negro re-entered almost immediately, but backed out again, accompanied by his larger companion. As they went out the door Marx fired at them with the revolver that had been taken away from the small robber.

Marx and Rogers followed them to the door and saw the smaller negro staggering. Marx then telephoned to the police. A patrol wagon full of policemen responded and searched for any other artificial feeding. The only safe preventive is the natural process. Of course, this is not true of all cases."

When the shooting was going on, Marx's wife, 73 years old, descended from the living rooms above the saloon, and was present when the shot which killed the negro was fired.

The dead negro's pockets were found a letter addressed to John Groves, 218 Papin street. It was from the dead negro's wife at Webster Groves. Marx said he was robbed on Jan. 21, 1914. That night a man entered the saloon and hit him on the head with a brick wrapped in a newspaper, and then stole \$14. He said he decided then to be ready for the next robber.

YUMA MAYOR DIES FROM SHOCK WHEN CITY IS FLOODED

Colorado River Levees Break, Inundating Thousands of Acres of Farm Land.

YUMA, Ariz., Jan. 22.—Yuma Valley was covered to a depth of from one to four feet of flood water from the Colorado River tonight, as a result of the breaking of the Government levees near here today.

The City of Yuma was in darkness and without a supply of water. A Citizens' Committee was maintaining order here, Mayor Charles C. Moore having died of a heart failure during the excitement that prevailed shortly after the levees gave way.

Business houses in the main street were flooded to a depth of four feet and many of the older buildings were washed away or badly damaged. Residents were sent to the hills.

Thousands of acres of agricultural land, both on the Arizona and the California sides of the Colorado River, were inundated. The irrigation canals were filled to the breaking point and it was feared that serious damage would result to the gigantic irrigation project that supplies the Imperial Valley of California.

Reservoir of Minnesota Primary.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter received today by A. D. Rahn of Minneapolis, asks that his name not be used in the Minnesota primaries. The letter is couched in its language and of course, Col. Roosevelt's wishes will be respected, Rahn, a Republican, said.

LIND DISAVOWS NEWS REPORTS OF WILSON CHARGES

He Was Quoted as Saying Former Ambassador to Mexico Knew of Plot to Kill Madero.

DEMANDED RETRACTION

Statements Attributed to President's Representative Branded as Untrue.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—In reply to a letter from Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, calling on him to disclaim alleged statements made at a church meeting here that Wilson knew of the plot to murder Francisco I. Madero, John Lind, former personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, sent to Wilson the following letter, made public tonight by Charles B. Elliott, Wilson's local attorney:

"Honorable Henry Lane Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind.:
"Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. In the course of the address to which you refer I commented on the events which led up to and culminated in the death of President Madero. What I said was stated in good faith in the course of that discussion and in the full belief of the accuracy of my information. The press reports of my utterances detached from the other language of my remarks are misleading, and susceptible of misinterpretation. I was not responsible for their publication, assume no such responsibility and disavow them. Very respectfully yours,
"JOHN LIND."

Wilson's letter to Mr. Lind, also made public tonight, follows:

"Hon. John Lind, Minneapolis, Minn.:
"Dear Sir—You are reported in the public press of the country under date of Dec. 22 to have said at a public meeting in Minneapolis that I, as American Ambassador to Mexico, knew of the plot to assassinate Madero."

"According to another press report, your words were 'Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador, knew of and did not try to prevent the assassination of Madero,' and according to another report 'Madero was murdered by Huerta with the knowledge and consent of Henry Lane Wilson, United States Ambassador.'"

"You also were reported to have said (in the words of the press dispatch which I saw) that 'Ambassador Wilson had met with Carranza and tried to induce him to come under the Huerta government' and that 'Carranza replied that he could not because he was pledged to the Constitutional government.'"

"I am obliged to state to you that each and every one of these stories or any one of a similar character is utterly baseless, resembling false stories that have come to my ears before, but never from any responsible source."

Calls for Retraction.
"I desire here and now to say formally to you that the statements quoted above are untrue and I call upon you to disclaim them if you have been misquoted or to retract them as I considered and do not suspect to prof."

"It will not be necessary for me to point out that the gravity of these charges against me is the circumstance that you were for some time the confidential agent of the President in Mexico and that on occasions more than ordinary importance attaches to your utterances."

"I hope to have a prompt reply to this letter."

Believe me, sir, yours truly,
"HENRY LANE WILSON."

No authorized report of Mr. Lind's address was ever given out. The versions containing the expressions complained of were published as coming from persons who heard the address.

CHILD IS SCALDED FATALLY WHILE MOTHER PREPARES BATH

Theodore Mason, 4 Years Old, Found in Tub of Bathing Water, Dies Before Doctor Arrives.

Mrs. Ida Mason of 1426 Monroe street poured boiling water into a tub yesterday afternoon until the tub was half full, intending to cool it and bathe her 4-year-old son, Theodore. She went into another room to get cold water, leaving the child beside the tub.

Just after she entered the other room she heard the child scream and, running back, saw him trying to climb out of the tub of boiling water. She lifted him out and called a physician, but by the time the doctor arrived the child was dead.

The doctor said the child had been scalded from his head to his feet.

MAN FOUND DEAD IN CAR

He Apparently Froze About Week Ago, Physicians Say.

The body of a man apparently frozen to death was taken from an unused box car at the foot of Miller street yesterday. The man was about 50 years old and wore an overcoat, a woman's jacket and a shawl. He had been dead about a week, physicians said.

STIFEL HEIRS SUE TO HAVE FATHER'S ESTATE DIVIDED

Ask That His Will Be Construed to Have Been Illegally Drawn.

\$2,000,000 HELD IN TRUST

43 Parcels of Realty Part of Property Tied Up for Ten Years More.

Otto Stifel of 2007 Hebert street, a brewer, and his sisters, Miss Clara Stifel and Mrs. Louise R. Conrades, yesterday filed in the Circuit Court a petition asking that the \$2,000,000 estate of their father, Charles G. Stifel, who died in 1900, be distributed. They ask that to make this possible the will be construed to have been illegally drawn.

The will placed the estate in trust for 25 years. The court is asked to end this trust and distribute the estate equally to the three petitioners. Mrs. Conrades' husband, E. H. Conrades, who with Otto Stifel, is a trustee of the estate, joined as a plaintiff in the suit.

The will provided for the payment of several charitable and other bequests, and then placed the bulk of the property in the hands of trustees. The widow, Mrs. Louise Stifel, was to receive one-half of the income and the children the balance in equal shares. The penalty for forfeiture of interest was imposed upon any heir who should attempt to set aside the provisions. Mrs. Stifel died in March, 1913.

Forty-three parcels of realty are owned by the estate, including the Stock Exchange Building on Fourth street, the Shapleigh Hardware Co. Building at Fourth street and Washington avenue and the Imperial Theater at Tenth and Pine streets, and a building occupied by the Blanks Coffee Co. at 218 South Seventh street.

May Vest in Orphan Children.
It is contended that the trust was created without reference to any life in being at the date of testator's death, as the law provides, and if the trust is valid it would be possible for the entire estate, at the end of the 25 years, to vest in "unborn children of grandchildren unborn at the time of testator's death." It also is contended that under the provisions of the will it would be possible for the entire estate, at the end of the trust, to vest only in persons who may not be born within 25 years or more from the time the elder Stifel died.

The suit gives the age of Miss Clara Stifel as 64 years, Otto Stifel 53, and Mrs. Conrades 43.

Stifel prohibited Mrs. Clara Stifel from selling, conveying or encumbering, during the existence of the trust, a residence bequeathed to her and a similar prohibition was made against the trustees in regard to the realty of Fourth, Tenth and Tenth, Tenth and Pine and 213 South Seventh, under penalty of forfeiture. The plaintiffs say they were advised that such prohibition is illegal because it is against public policy.

Because of alleged illegal restrictions and limitations, it is asserted by the petitioners that Stifel died intestate as to all of the property which he placed in trust, and his heirs are entitled to it absolutely. The defendants named in the suit are Carl G. and Marie Stifel and Paul E. and Otto S. Conrades, grandchildren of Charles G. Stifel.

Low Mills Trusts, Lawyers.
Schurmeier & Rasmussen, attorneys for the plaintiffs, say the law limits the tying up in trust of property by a testator for more than 21 years after the death of the last surviving beneficiary. The Stifel will, technically construed, exceeds this period four years, it was pointed out. Counsel said the testator's intent was to benefit the property in anyone and at the end of 25 years it might go to persons not entitled to it.

It was stated yesterday that since the death of the elder Stifel, his estate has increased in value about \$300,000 and has been yielding a net income of \$75,000 a year to the heirs. Since the death of Mrs. Stifel her children have received all of this in equal shares.

Stifel Brewery, which is now the property of the Union Brewery, was not a part of his estate. It is the individual property of Otto Stifel, who is rated wealthy in his own right. Otto Stifel also owns other valuable property and was one of the promoters and owners of the St. Louis Federal League club. He is a prominent Republican politician.

CONSUL WANTS U. S. TO MAKE GOOD \$368 STOLEN FROM HIM

Congress Asked for Money Missed at Ocean While American, Caught by War, Credited Consulate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—American Consul Jones at Genoa, today asked Congress to make good \$368 somebody stole from his cash drawer in the consulate during the early days of the war when he was besieged by Americans seeking aid to return home.

Jones has reimbursed the Government, and the President, was operated by Secretary Lansing today added the House Claims Committee to reimburse Jones.

Fugitive Queen and Her Royal Daughter Who Met in Rome



QUEEN HELENA OF ITALY QUEEN MILENA OF MONTENEGRO

6 KILLED, 15 HURT WHEN SNOWSLIDE HITS FAST TRAIN

Dining Car and Day Coach Hurlled 300 Feet Down Mountain Side at Corea, Wash.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22.—Six persons were killed and 15 injured in the dining car and day coach of the westbound Great Northern train when the two cars were caught by a snow avalanche and hurled 300 feet down the mountain side near Corea station on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains early today.

Tonight four bodies had been identified, those of Bert Kirkman, Sheridan, Wyo.; W. P. Carter, East Vancouver, B. C.; Edward Batterman and baby, Wenatchee, Wash.

A 19-year-old son of Mr. Batterman is missing. Still another passenger whose name is not known, has not been found. Earnest Smith, a boy, of Spokane was the only one of the injured believed to be in a serious condition tonight.

The injured were taken to Seattle, a few miles from Corea.

All of the passengers, including the injured, will be brought to Seattle tonight. None of the train crew or dining car employees was dangerously hurt.

The train, which had been stopped by a small slide, was about ready to proceed when an avalanche broke loose from the mountain side and caught the dining car and day coach. They were shot down the mountainside like chips. The diner caught fire and was destroyed. One body and three injured persons were taken from it.

Concrete snowsheds were erected on the approaches to the Cascade tunnel, following the tragedy of Feb. 21, 1914, when two passenger trains were swept from the track by a snowslide near the scene of the present accident. Railroad engineers believed all points likely to be reached by a slide had been protected.

Mrs. Tumulty Operated On.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Joseph P. Tumulty, wife of the secretary to the President, was operated on today, and it was said afterward that her condition was improved.

KING NICHOLAS REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED IN ITALY

Prince Remains With Army Which Will Try to Join Servians in Albania—Vienna Insists Peace Negotiations Will Continue.

Montenegrin Queen, on Way to France, Meets Daughter, Queen of Italy, in Affecting Scene in Rome.

Austria Calls Men 55 Years Old Into Army to Replace Garrison Troops Needed on Fighting Line.

ROME, Jan. 22.—While dispatches from Berlin and Vienna insist that peace negotiations with Montenegro have been delayed only to await the arrival at Cetinje of the Austrian delegate, an official statement given out last night by the Montenegrin consulate here says: "The official representative of Montenegro desires that, contrary to statements published in the press, there have never been either capitulation or negotiations preliminary to peace with Austria."

King Nicholas has arrived at Brindisi on his way to Lyon, according to a dispatch to the Stefani Bureau. Prince Mirko and three of the Cabinet Ministers will remain in Montenegro at the request of the army, which has been placed in command of Gen. Stukovitch, and will continue the fight in an endeavor to join the Servians in Albania and co-operate with the allies defending Albania with its base at Scutari.

Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, who arrived in Italy, declares that King Nicholas has prepared documents justifying his conduct and that of his Ministers in the Montenegrin crisis. The documents are awaited with much interest, as, according to M. Stouchevitch, they will show what occurred in the inner official councils.

Queen Victoria Royal Daughter.
There was an affecting scene Thursday night at the Central Station between Queen Helena of Italy and her mother, Queen Milena of Montenegro, who, accompanied by her daughter, Princess Xenia and Princess Vera, reached Rome about 8 o'clock on her way from Brindisi to Lyons, France, where the Montenegrin crisis is to take up its residence.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, with Prince Royal Humbert and Princesses Tolanda and Mafalda, were at the train to meet the refugees. The King discreetly left the weeping mother and daughter together to console each other.

The Italian royal children embraced their grandmother fervently and they remained together for several hours. After spending the night in Rome the members of the Montenegrin royal family continued on a special train to Lyons.

Country Clings to Alliance.
The fact that the King and Queen met the Montenegrin Queen is taken as an evidence of good faith that Montenegro will cling to the alliance with Italy and the other entente Powers to the end. The Messenger says:

"At the last moment Montenegro preferred national honor and accepted the guarantees of Italy and her allies for national restoration, as in the case of Serbia and Belgium."

A statement of semi-official origin also declares that an armistice, not a capitulation, was asked of the Montenegrins after the loss of Mount Lovcen. The statement declares the reports to be untrue that the bombardment of Lovcen was a sham battle, during which the windows of houses in Cetinje were broken by the cannonade of 30 Austrian guns. It also declares that the report that Gen. Martinovich with only 1200 men defended Lovcen is untrue, and says Prince Mirko and Pierre commanded 800 soldiers.

AUSTRIA CALLS OUT MEN 55 YEARS OLD

They Will Replace Garrison Troops Who Are Needed to Reinforce Active Armies.

VIENNA, via London, Jan. 22.—A decree will be issued Sunday by the Austrian Government extending the military age limit from 56 to 55 years. It is explained that this action is necessitated by the replacement of active troops from those now doing garrison and other secondary duty. The new levies above 50 years will be employed for garrison and other like services. These men will serve for six weeks continuously and then be furnished for one or two months.

ARMENIAN RED CROSS TIRES OF COMPETING WITH POKER GAME

The Armenian Red Cross Society of East St. Louis yesterday complained to the police that they were hampered in raising funds for the relief of their countrymen suffering from the European war because the East St. Louis Armenians were spending all their money in poker games.

Acting on this information, detectives last night raided the home of Paul Miles, 1846 Cassville avenue, East St. Louis, where they found a poker game in progress. Miles and nine other Armenians were arrested.

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GO TO
PEACE
FEELS HIM

From Leaders
Takes Any
Action.

Jan. 22.—Henry Ford gave his time and peace if he is convinced of any cause. Board selected peace expedition in France has been given waiting only for the leaders of the peace council he expects.

Jan. 22.—Twenty-two of the Ford peace expedition in France has been given waiting only for the leaders of the peace council he expects.

WINS \$100,000
FORMER PARTNER

Property Sold by
for \$100,000.

Jan. 22.—Judge G. M. McGraw, in the suit of the old business associate, of Butte, in which he claimed interests in the land at \$100,000, the suit given McGraw the \$100,000 in 30 days to him.

The interest for \$100,000 sold it to satisfy a debt of McGraw. The decision by McGraw was bought by McGraw at \$100,000 to McGraw. McGraw was bought by McGraw at \$100,000 to McGraw.

TMENT FOR MAN
BY NITRO-BENZOL

Annual Cases at City
After Spec.

ing from unusual forms received at the city, and both were being to recover. The 402 South Second street, the manufacture of the Missouri Chemical path Second street. The system through the handle this chemical to wash their hands oxygen treatment, a mask be his face, by means of pure oxygen for a time. This treatment a favorable effect.

MEN INJURED
TWO TRUCKS BREAK

Are Caused by Axes
Showing Members
to Street.

were injured when two trucks broke. The accident to Trucks to headquarters, Truck to relieve the stalled and Mound street the second apartment several of the firemen. Truck No. 10 relieve company No. 10 safely.

PLESMAN HELD
EZZLEMENT CHARGE

erman, 38 years old, of
reet, was arrested last
rent charging ambulance
oy-Weber Jewelry Co.
diting, Sixth and Locust
that Sommerman had
as a salesman and had
which he had made no
had been given jewelry
to sell, according to the
had not accounted for

JURY DISAGREES
IN TWO OF THE 67
NIGHT RIDER CASES

Counsel for Defendants Com-
plains of Activity of Citizens'
Committee in Prosecutions.

49 STILL TO BE TRIED

Lawyer Thinks Sentence of 18
Nearly Covers Guilty; Warns
of Railroaded Methods.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-
Dispatch.

NEW MADRID, Mo., Jan. 22.—The first halt in the steady grind of convictions and pleas of guilty, in the night rider trials, in progress here since Monday morning, came this afternoon, when the jury in the case of George and Dan Ryals reported a disagreement, and was discharged by Judge McCarty.

In the week, six of the 18 alleged night riders have been convicted, and two have been sentenced to penitentiary terms of five years each, one for three years and three for two years; and 12 men have pleaded guilty and taken sentences of two years each.

Forty-nine men, including the Ryals brothers, are still defendants. By his plea for the Ryals brothers, Rice Pierce, counsel for most of the men, today convinced some of the jurors that their guilt had not been proven, and that there was danger that, as he put it, innocent men would be "railroaded" to the penitentiary through the efforts of the Citizens' Committee. This committee employed detectives to work up the cases, and counsel to aid the prosecution.

Plea for Younger Men.
Pierce said that, in his belief, most of the guilty men were among those who have pleaded guilty. A number of his clients, he said, especially some of the younger ones, were induced to join the night riders by the promises of money that they were labor unions. Once in the hands, the youths found themselves between their older comrades and the law. They would be whipped and perhaps killed if they deserted their comrades, and if they kept on they would be in danger of prison.

He argued that the only testimony against the Ryals brothers came from a man who had admitted that he was a night rider, and that these men said only that they thought one or both of the Ryals were with them when M. R. Addison was whipped, the night of Nov. 8. The Ryals are young men, and the evidence against them was made at the time of the attack on Addison, and some of them were not recognized by the others.

Pierce made the same argument, later in the day, when Noah Wilby, a midwestern man, was tried. Wilby's case went to another jury this evening, and this jury went to bed without having reached a verdict. It is the general belief that this jury, also, is in doubt.

Thomas Duffy, 18 years old, one of the defendants, was given the jury today and offered to plead guilty and take two years. He said he was not one of Addison's assailants, and that he got in the gang because members persuaded that the wages would be raised. His offer to plead guilty was made, he said, because he feared that he would be convicted and get five years.

Judge McCarty refused to let young Duffy plead guilty, and said he would see that the youth had a fair trial. With the town full of visitors tonight, there were rumors of an attempted delivery of the overhauled John Deere counter-attacks against any who might attempt a jail delivery. Men went armed through the streets, and liquor flowed freely in hotel rooms, the doors of which stood open to the street.

Near the jail a pitiful sight was presented by the occupants of 15 wagons, who were the wives and children of the men on trial. They were too poor to hire sleeping quarters, and none would open private homes to them. Prisoners took turns at the jail windows in talking to their families outside.

One of the women, Mrs. Charles Miller, with a baby, had not even the poor shelter of a wagon, and she was lying down on the courthouse steps to sleep, when Judge McCarty came out and gave her money to get a room.

New Men Ask for New Trials.
The twelve men who have been convicted of assault with intent to kill, they are Riley Miskel, Jude Miskel, J. Edgar, Otto Wilby, John Finner and Dick Gamble. When this motion was denied, a motion to arrest judgment in the cases was filed.

Threatening letters continue to be received by persons concerned in the trials. Because of these threats, some of the recipients of letters, who are witnesses, have obtained the court's permission to carry firearms. The purpose of the night riders, and the work at this rate, the land owners were usually able to get negroes.

Last year the Post-Dispatch printed 100 Male Help Wanted ads, just 1,000 more than its nearest competitor.

One of M'Bride Mosaic Figures
to Be Placed in New Cathedral

The above picture, which is one of a group that is expected to give to the New Cathedral an ornamentation system of international fame, is of St. Ambrose as visualized by George D. Barnett, architect of the edifice.

MAN FROM WHOM
LINCOLN, THE SPY,
ESCAPED IS FIRED
GETS A YEAR FOR
KILLING MAN WHO
TORMENTED HIM

Department of Justice Declares
U. S. Deputy Marshal Was
Negligent in His Duties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—F. J. Johnson, Deputy United States Marshal, who was in charge of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, confessed German spy, when Lincoln escaped in Brooklyn last Saturday, was fined today by direction of Attorney General Gregory.

Department of Justice officials, after examining a report on the circumstances of Lincoln's escape, decided that Johnson had been negligent. Lincoln was held pending extradition to England to answer foreign charges. United States officials say his plots to violate American neutrality.

All the details of how Lincoln escaped while at dinner with Deputy Marshal Johnson in a Brooklyn restaurant, after the two had visited the Federal Building here, have been gone over thoroughly.

Lincoln has confessed that he was a German spy while a member of the House of Representatives and a respected English citizen in London.

It is also known how he wrote the story of his life, how he is today walking about the streets of New York defying arrest.

Officials also have seen the reward of \$250 offered by the New York World for Lincoln's arrest on the assumption that no man so widely known by photograph and physical description could long be at large in New York without being captured.

Heim's Basement Buffet, 8 E. corner 7th and Olive, best late noonday lunch, 10:30 to 2:30. All popular brands whiskies and mixed drinks. Also Heim's own make egg nog and Tom and Jerry, etc.

FRENCH TEST FRENCH CANNON

PARIS, Jan. 22.—President Poincaré and Albert Thomas, Under Secretary for War, were present at the trials at Verdun Camp yesterday of the newly invented trench cannon and bullet-proof shields.

One of the women, Mrs. Charles Miller, with a baby, had not even the poor shelter of a wagon, and she was lying down on the courthouse steps to sleep, when Judge McCarty came out and gave her money to get a room.

CATHEDRAL MADE
READY TO RECEIVE
M'BRIDE MOSAICS

Altar Foundations Laid and Mar-
ble Columns to Support Its
Dome Are in Place.

ART IS OF CARTOON TYPE

St. Louisian's Mosaic Designs,
Termed 'Anarchistic,' to Arrive
From East Within Two Months.

Many rich mosaics, designed for the ornamentation of the \$100,000 altar donated to the New St. Louis Cathedral, by W. C. McBride of 29 Washington terrace, are awaiting shipment from New York and will be brought to St. Louis within two months, to be put in place. They have been constructed under the personal supervision of George D. Barnett, the architect.

The foundations of the altar have been laid and the 14 richly-colored marble columns that will support the altar dome have been erected and cemented in place. The structure will stand 87 feet high and 35 feet wide and will rest upon its foundation a weight of 340 tons.

Barnett yesterday said the Gotham company of New York, which has the mosaics, has produced an artistic result that, for beauty and individuality, could not have been equalled in Venice or Salvatore, where the famous mosaics of the past were made. This, he thought, was due to the foreign-made mosaics having degenerated into a pictorial type so standardized that they could be sold as much as a foot for this or that design.

Contrasted with this pictorial type, he said, the mosaics for the new cathedral are of a cartoon type, giving a distinctiveness which he believes is necessary to keep mosaics in the class of works of art.

An "Anarchistic" Innovation.
Barnett said that when he made known his ideas to the New York firm he was accused of being "anarchistic" in relation to the generally accepted ideas of mosaics. He found the Gotham company, however, willing to lend itself to the development of the "anarchistic" type.

This made it necessary that Barnett be constantly in touch with the artists. For 18 months, he said, he spent more time in New York than in St. Louis, and he has been in the efforts of the artists did not please him; nor did the second. When it came to the actual assembling of the mosaics, he said, he was not in the habit of leaving him.

The evidence showed that Williams was considered inoffensive in the neighborhood, where he had resided many years, and that boys and young men were in the habit of teasing him.

Williams testified that on the evening of the killing he was in the saloon when Cleary entered, accompanied by Edward J. Green of 303 North Newstadt, Dr. Louis A. Missimore of 480 Park boulevard, and Edwin B. McCarthy of 539 Cote Brillante avenue. Williams said Cleary had a syringe from which he squirted water on him. He said Cleary and his companions teased him and squirted water down his neck.

Williams said he picked up a large knife from the lunch counter, intending to fight the young men. He said as he lunged toward them, Cleary started to run back of the bar, but collided with the proprietor, John Frewer, and fell back against the knife.

The blade penetrated Cleary's breast, Dr. Louis A. Missimore of 480 Park boulevard, who said he had gone into the saloon to have a check cashed, testified he saw the killing. His testimony corroborated Williams' in essential details.

Cleary lived with his widowed mother. Williams lives in a shed in the rear of 4886 Page boulevard.

Platt for Senate in Nevada.
RINO, Nev., Jan. 22.—Samuel Platt, Republican, who was defeated two years ago by Senator Newlands, today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE!

People Notice It. Drive Them
Off With Dr. Edwards'
Olive Tablets.

A simply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should be clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights.

Cleanse the blood, the bowels and the liver with Olive Tablets. They are the successful substitute for calomel—there's no purgative or pain after taking them.

STEP IS TAKEN
FOR NON-PARTISAN
CITY ELECTIONS

Civic League in Annual Report
Outlines Plan to Eliminate
Politics.

PETITIONS TO NOMINATE

Proposed System Provides for
Preferential Vote for Elective
Officials, Including Aldermen.

The first step in a campaign by the Civic League to change the system of municipal elections, by which party politics will be entirely eliminated, was taken yesterday, when John H. Gundlach, president of the league, issued his annual report outlining its work for the new year. Active work will be started next week, Gundlach announced, with the selection of a committee to conduct the campaign.

The league proposes to abolish party primaries, for which it would substitute nomination by direct petition; to abolish party names on municipal ballots; to elect the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen by a majority instead of plurality vote by preferential voting; to provide for proportional representation in the Board of Aldermen.

An ordinance by the Board of Aldermen could accomplish all these changes except the last, for which an amendment of the charter would be necessary.

Control of the People Desired.
Roger N. Baldwin, secretary of the league, in a digest of Gundlach's report, expresses the opinion that if the proposed changes in election laws become effective, the city of St. Louis would be "transferred from the politicians to the people."

In advocating the abolition of party primaries, the Civic League will propose that elective officers shall be nominated by direct petitions, and that the ballot on election day shall not denote any candidate as "Republican" or "Democratic."

Under the system proposed, the voter in casting his ballot for Mayor would indicate one candidate as his first choice, another his second choice and another his third choice.

The number of votes cast for each candidate would not necessarily be elected. A majority of all voting would be necessary to elect. If the candidate receiving the largest vote as first choice did not have a majority, the second choice would be added. If he then did not have a majority the votes for him as third choice would be added.

This gave him a majority he would be declared elected, but if he did not give him a majority, the candidate having the second highest number as first choice would have added to his votes the votes cast for him as second and third choices.

The next election for members of the Board of Aldermen the Republicans would be entitled to one-half the members, or 14, and each of the other parties would be entitled to one-fourth, or seven.

The annual report gives four other movements which the league regards as its "big work"—vigorous and comprehensive city planning, more efficiency in the collection of taxes, more improved neighborhood use of public school buildings and the campaign for making the School Board appointive.

Buy Bee Bakery Special.
Strasburg's Loaf Coffee Cake, 15c. Costs little more, but great deal better.

Bulgarian General Made Marshal.
LONDON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Jecoff, Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian forces, has been appointed a Field Marshal by King Ferdinand, according to a Sofia dispatch received by the Central News by way of Amsterdam.

HOW TO REDUCE
YOUR WEIGHT

A SIMPLE, SAFE, RELIABLE WAY
People who are over-burdened with
superfluous fat know only too well the
discomfort and ridicule that over-crowded
people have to bear.

If you are carrying around five or ten pounds of unhealthy fat you are unnecessarily weakening your vital organs and are carrying a burden which will destroy the beauty of your figure.

There is an easy way to get rid of this surplus of excess fat. A few days' treatment with a simple, safe, reliable way to get rid of this surplus of excess fat. A few days' treatment with a simple, safe, reliable way to get rid of this surplus of excess fat.

Mrs. Emma H. Kuperle was rescued from the lair in Forest Park by two men who saw her slip into the water from a boat in which she had been sitting idly for an hour. The boat did not capsize. Mrs. Kuperle was unconscious when taken from the water, and it was some time before she was revived at Barnes Hospital.

FRANCIS IS TOLD
BY PRIEST HOW TO
REORGANIZE FRISCO

"Only Necessary to Raise
\$150,000,000 and Pay Bond-
holders in Cash."

REPLY TO AN EDITORIAL

Former Governor's Newspaper
Advocated Plan for St. Louis-
ans to Control Road.

Former Judge Henry B. Priest, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Frisco Railroad, in an interview with a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday, discussing the proposition advanced by former Gov. Francis in an editorial of the Republic, of which Francis holds the controlling interest, that the company ought to be reorganized by St. Louis stockholders, suggested that he would be delighted to have Francis and other St. Louis stockholders allied with him raise \$150,000,000, pay the bondholders in full their overdue interest and principal, take possession of the road and do what they please with it.

Francis, in the editorial columns of his newspaper, first tacitly approved the Frisco reorganization plan, as originally submitted to the Missouri Public Service Commission, but later warped the Commission that a heavy responsibility rested upon it in connection with the plan, and finally commended the commission for rejecting the plan.

Interest Is Behind.
No interest has been paid upon the two bond issues for more than two years, and the interest and principal combined would amount to more than \$150,000,000, which Gov. Francis and other St. Louis stockholders would have to pay in order to control the Frisco as a St. Louis road.

"When the company defaulted in its interest payments, both the principal and interest being due, and Judge Priest says the bondholders are entitled to their money."

"Only two alternatives," Priest continued, "are offered to the stockholders. One is to pay off the mortgage debt, or (2) to agree with the bondholders on a reorganization plan by which the bondholders will agree to take some other form of security instead of cash in settlement for their bonds."

He said the negotiations among the bondholders, stockholders and creditors, resulted in the agreement embodied in the reorganization plan submitted to the Public Service Commission. Neither the court nor the commission could force the stockholders to agree, Judge Priest declared, and if the unsecured creditors and stockholders are not willing to accept the agreement proposed by the bondholders, their only recourse is to pay off the bonded debt, and then they can do what they please with the property.

"They must be prepared to pay over \$150,000,000 in cash," he said, "for they cannot compel the bondholders to take anything but cash."

"The bondholders have agreed to insist upon cash. They realize there is a large equity in the road assets, the amount of their mortgages."

"What St. Louis stockholders are not deposited with the managers?" "Including B. F. Yoakum's block, less than 50,000 shares. Moses Sale had 1000 shares; D. Sommer, 400; Elmer, 300; and others, 100 each. David Goldsmith, 100; Sam Lazarus, 1700, and A. P. Ghio, about 2000."

Judge Priest's attention was called to the Republic's editorial statement that 150,000 shares of western stock were not represented in the reorganization.

"I do not know of any 150,000 shares of unrepresented outstanding stock," Priest replied.

All His Chance.
"Every stockholder had a chance to come in who wanted to do so. If Gov. Francis knows of any St. Louis stockholders who want to reorganize the road, the way is simple."

"All they have to do is to raise \$150,000,000 and pay off the bondholders whose money is now overdue, both principal and interest. They can then do with the road what they please. Maybe Francis is going to do something on that line."

In a further discussion of the plans for reorganizing the Frisco, Judge Priest said the object of reorganization was to shift past fixed interests into a new form, a readjustment by agreement of the security holders to establish the road upon a solid financial basis so that it might emerge from insolvency into solvency, establish credit, and provide for future financial requirements.

There are two general mortgages on the Frisco system, Judge Priest said. The senior mortgage on a large part of the road secures the refunding four bonds, aggregating \$78,000,000. The general lien five is a secondary lien on the property covered by the refunding four, and, in addition, it is a first lien upon about 1200 miles of road. There are \$70,000,000 of general lien five outstanding.

STENOGRAPHER WHO
DIED IN HER OFFICE

MISS BESSIE GOLDSTEIN.

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EAGERNESS TO BE
"ON-TIME" CAUSED
TYPIST'S DEATH

Miss Goldstein Ran to Office
From Car and Soon After
Succumbed.

A post mortem on the body of Miss Bessie Goldstein, 21 years old, of 4248 Red Bud avenue, who died yesterday at the office of the Commercial Liquidation Co., disclosed that death was due to valvular heart trouble, from which she had suffered. The condition indicated that the fatal termination of the disease was directly due to violent exertion.

When Miss Goldstein entered the office on the fourth floor of the Title Guaranty Trust Building, Seventh and Chestnut streets, she was flushed and short of breath. After she had hung up her hat and coat she said to Miss May O'Brien of 5390 Theodora avenue: "I thought I was late and I ran all the way from the car."

She had run two blocks, having left a Buick car at Eighth and Pine streets.

Cleveland I. Salter, manager of the company, reached the office at 9 o'clock. Miss Goldstein always tried to be there before he arrived.

She had been in the office but a short time when she was stricken. She had remarked to the other girls that she was going to a picture show in the afternoon and was about to take a seat at one of the desks when she fell upon the chair. A doctor was called and at once asked the Health Department to send to the Union Electric Light and Power Co. for a generator. For more than two hours futile attempts were made to revive her. After four tanks of oxygen had been used, Miss Goldstein was pronounced dead.

Miss Goldstein had been in poor health for several weeks. She had been given light work at the office, and it was said there would have been no complaint if she had been late, but it was a matter of pride with her to be in the office when Salter arrived.

Lowest Prices of the Year.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewels, etc., at the lowest prices of the year. Let us show you our stock.

Man Seriously Struck in Fight.
Arthur Siemens, 25 years old, of 1448 South Third street, a trunk maker, was stabbed in the chest yesterday afternoon by Frank Wolf of 1713 South Thirtieth street, a laborer, in a fight that started when Wolf accidentally overturned a cup of coffee on Charles B. Langan, 24, Siemens' roommate, in a restaurant at 1399 South Fourth. At the city hospital physicians said Siemens' condition is serious.

Every, with its management, in order to prevent a reckless management that would destroy not only the credit of the security they have given up under the plan, but destroy the credit of the primary bonds which are a record for the future development of the property."

"If the holders of the refunding is and the general lien five are disposed to be overcautious, they occupy such a position of legal advantage as would enable them to cut out completely all the unsecured debts of the property and all of the stock issued by the company, and count assured to themselves all the equity which they think, and which the public seems to think, there is in this property above the amount of their mortgage bonds."

SEND FOR A FREE TRIAL.
How often do we see men who cannot eat and how often do we hear other men boasting of their abilities to eat?

For I Know a Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablet Will Digest Any Meal at Any Time.

Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablets are a sure cure for indigestion, heartburn, gas, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels.

The secret of all health is digestion. The secret of digestion is the juices which are supplied by the body to enable it to live.

A Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablet aids Nature in Nature's own way. They are filled with the very ingredients so useful to normal digestion.

Thousands would be glad to tell you what Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablets have done for them. Get a box from any druggist, or send for free trial.

Sturt's Dyspepsia Tablets are a sure cure for indigestion, heartburn, gas, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels.

HAWES REPLIES TO ATTACKS ON ROAD BOND ISSUE

Refutes Insinuations in Kirkwood
Courier That Certain Inter-
ests Would Profit by Work.

ANSWERS IN DETAIL

Explains How Expenses of the
Improvement Are Being
Equitably Distributed.

Harry B. Hawes, member of the Executive Committee of the Permanent Road and Bridge Association of St. Louis County, which is conducting the campaign for the \$3,000,000 road bond issue to be voted upon at a special election, Feb. 15, made a speech at Kirkwood last night in which he refuted what he termed the "lies" published in the Kirkwood Courier, in an effort to discredit the bond issue. The Courier is a weekly newspaper claiming 1200 circulation. L. M. Davis is its editor.

Hawes said the Courier had charged that J. M. Jensen, a member of the County Grand Jury which endorsed the bond issue, was the owner of stone quarries, the inference being that he favored the bond issue because he could sell stone to the county. Hawes asserted that Jensen does not own, and never has owned, a stone quarry.

"The Kirkwood Courier charged me with being the owner of extensive gravel beds, carrying with it the inference that I advocated good roads because I desired to sell gravel to the county," Hawes said. "I never owned, in whole or in part, a gravel bed or stone quarry, nor am I a stockholder or counsel for any company interested in the production of road material."

Replies to Other Charges.
Another charge made by the Kirkwood paper, Hawes said, was that the tax rate would be 45 cents on the \$100 valuation to meet the bond issue. He asserted that it had been shown that 20 cents would be ample. It had also been charged by the Kirkwood paper, Hawes said, that the bond issue had been endorsed by everybody except the man who will have to bear the burden, and that among the endorsers were men from Texas and Kalamazoo who pay little or no taxes in a county. Hawes asserted that the roads and bridge association had 300 members, all but two of whom lived in the county, and those two were experts. Not a member of the association, he said, had any personal interest in the passage of the bond issue.

The 300 men who signed the petitions for the special election on the bond issue were all residents and taxpayers of the county, he said. The Courier had also referred to the bond issue as the \$4,000,000 bond issue, Hawes said, in an attempt to deceive the voters. He said the bond issue was for \$3,000,000 only, but of course would have to be repaid, just as any other loan is repaid. The United States Government estimates that good roads investments pay 25 per cent dividends every year, he said. Hawes also declared that the Courier had printed misinformation concerning proposed increase in assessments to meet the bond issue. He said that the normal increase of taxable values in St. Louis County is \$2,500,000 a year, and that the total taxable wealth of the county, on the basis of past increases, would be \$125,000,000 at the expiration of the 20-year period.

No Money From "Interests."
The Courier had also charged, he said, that nobody wanted good roads half so badly as the paving brick trust, the cement trust and the rock and gravel companies, and that these interests were contributing liberally to the good roads campaign fund. Hawes declared that not a dollar had been accepted for the campaign fund from any person who had a direct or financial interest in the good roads movement. Not a dollar had been received from any of the sources mentioned in the editorial, he said.

"It has been shown that a man owning property to the value of \$10,000 and assessed at 40 per cent, or \$4000, would pay but \$5 a year road tax," Hawes said. "This is 6 2-3 cents a month. The man who owns \$5000 worth of property and pays 40 per cent would pay but \$4 per year, or 3 1-3 cents a month. The first man, by denying himself six 10 cent cigars a month could pay this tax. The second man, by denying himself three cigars a month, could pay the tax. I am advised that the editor and owners of the Kirkwood Courier all combined would not have to deprive themselves of six cigars, jointly, a month. In fact, it would cost them but two cigars apiece, or putting it in another way, four ice cream sodas or two bottles of beer."

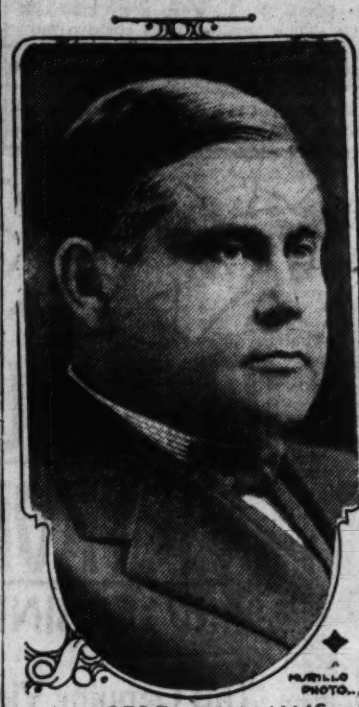
One paid advertisement in the Kirkwood Courier would pay the entire road tax for the editor and owners of this paper. Maybe some patriotic citizen of Kirkwood will insert such an ad.

"The citizens of Kirkwood must know that St. Louis County comprises 47 square miles; that the total population of incorporated towns is 30,000, and that 2000 citizens reside outside of these incorporated towns."

Utility and Pride.
The citizens of Kirkwood use the county road outside of Kirkwood for business and pleasure, and even if they did not use these county roads they should have sufficient pride in the welfare of the whole county to assist in the passage of this measure. And I believe that they will assist."

Dr. Laurence I. Howett chief of the office of good roads engineering in the United States Department of Agriculture, followed Hawes in a speech on the general subject of the economy of good roads. He illustrated his lecture with lantern slide views. All sections of the country are spending large sums of money for road improvement, he said, and the people who have invested the

F. L. WILLIAMS CANDIDATE FOR STATE SUPREME COURT



FRED L. WILLIAMS.

Commissioner of Tribunal to Oppose
Charles G. Revell for the
Democratic Nomination.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 22.—Fred L. Williams, Commissioner of the Supreme Court, yesterday filed his declaration as a candidate for election to the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge John C. Brown, who died Sept. 4 last.

Judge Williams was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 21, 1876. He was graduated in law from DePauw University and practiced in Joplin, Mo., until he was appointed Supreme Court Commissioner Jan. 2, 1912.

Judge Williams will be opposed for the Democratic nomination by Charles C. Revell, who is a member of the Court, having been appointed to fill the vacancy created by Judge Brown's death.

money are well satisfied. He said that Americans have been staggering under a mud tax since 1880, and are just now beginning to spend money freely for road improvement.

He gave a strong endorsement to the serial plan of bond issue proposed in the county, and said that it would result in a saving of \$40,198 over the old sinking fund bond issue, which generally has been issued for road improvements. Dr. Hawes finished the speaking engagements in the county last night, and left to fill other engagements. There is such a great demand for the Government road experts that three lectures are all that can be delivered in any one community.

Review of Legislation.
Covering administration of justice, elections, education, taxation, conservation, pure food, labor, banking, public utilities, etc., will be found in convenient reference form in the 1916 World and Post-Dispatch Almanac and Encyclopedia. Now on sale at the Post-Dispatch counter. Price 25c, by mail, 35c.

Stay Strong at Seventy

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Revive Vitality in Men and Women When Life's Sun Begins to Set.

50c BOX FREE

What you ARE, not what you WERE, is what counts in the game of life. It's up to men and women to be "live ones" and not slow down too soon. Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers keep your vital energy.



I'm the Equal in Nerve, Force and Power to Any of the Rising Generation. aglow—drive away all gloominess and bewilderment and strengthen your weakened nerves.

When ambition deserts you and health sags down near zero, when you're taxed out in brain and body and your nerve lack vim—the Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers "give" you up to convert. Rich, but "the punch" in your muscles and make you tickle all over with health.

Send coupon below today for a free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. The regular \$1.00 size of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers is for sale in St. Louis at Kieffer Drug Co., 261 Franklin st.; Judge & Dink Drug Co., 215 Olive st.; 7th and Locust st.; Broadway and Wash. Union st.; C. W. Hahn, 2181 S. Main st.; Kalkwasser Drug Co., Salena; and "Retailers" at: C. F. Remington, 4301 Olive st.; Johnson, Sander & Taylor Drug Co.'s 7 stores; Wolf & Wilson Drug Co.

FREE 50c BOX COUPON

F. J. KELLOGG CO., 2116 Michigan Block, Battle Creek, Mich. Send me the return mail & 4-cent trial box of the "Sanitone Wafers" for nerves. Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers contain a certain amount of vitamins to help pay postage and packing.

Name Street R.F.D. City State

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

*ANNOUNCES the Most Important Sale of
Musical Instruments Ever Held in St. Louis
—Continuing Through the Week of Jan. 24th*



Many Wonderful bargains are offered in fine Pianos—used, but placed in condition like new by our expert repairmen—in Player-Pianos and genuine Pianolas. A variety of absolutely new instruments in discontinued styles are also included.

Pianos as low as \$ 95
Pianolas as low as 285
Originally priced up to \$1250

TERMS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE



HIS sale might be described as big, great, tremendous—but these customary superlatives could not convey to you the actual importance of this opportunity to buy a fine musical instrument at a remarkably low price.

For here are offered values, such unusual values, such exceptionally high quality Pianos and Player-Pianos, at prices so exceedingly low—words can only suggest. You must see and hear the beautiful instruments on sale—hear them and try them yourself, to really appreciate what an extraordinary chance we are giving the public.

Here are Pianos—instruments of the best-known makes—which have been exchanged for the Pianola. These Pianos, almost new, carefully overhauled in our own shops are like new in fact.

Pianolas—handsome instruments—the first and finest of player-pianos. Some re-

turned in part exchange for more expensive models, some discontinued styles and demonstration-used instruments. No Pianola is resold until it has passed a second time the inspection of our factory experts. Each Pianola goes into its new home with the unqualified Aeolian guarantee that it is right—and will remain right.

Other player-pianos there are, too. Many of Aeolian manufacture and some of other makes. But all, used or new, Aeolian-made, or of less well-known origin, are in splendid condition, ready to bring the joy of music into the homes that choose them.

We invite you to come and acquaint yourself with the possibilities some of these fine instruments present of greater pleasure for yourself and for those whose pleasures you share—possibilities for bettering home-life—and home.

Learn what honest and remarkable reductions are in effect—what fair, what very liberal terms of purchase are offered.

Then act. Do what you know you ought to do. Resolve upon the purchase of one of these beautiful instruments—an investment in joy and all-year good cheer, in advantages for the children, added social power for the mother, new home interest for yourself—an investment in home betterment!

Examples of the Low Prices and Easy Terms

Pianos	New Instruments (Discontinued Styles)	Pianolas
Gabler \$95.00		Stuyvesant \$285.00
Decker \$95.00	Beckman, 88-note \$320.00	Steck (converted), 88-nt., \$380.00
Chickering \$115.00	Technola, 88-note \$325.00	Stroud, 88-note \$405.00
Jewett \$145.00	Beckman, 88-note \$365.00	Steck, 88-note \$575.00
Steinway \$235.00	Technola, 88-note \$410.00	Weber, 88-note \$590.00
Steinway \$375.00	Stroud, 88-note \$445.00	Steinway, 88-note \$970.00

ST. LOUIS' GREATEST PIANO HOUSE
1004 OLIVE STREET

BILL IN HOUSE TO EXCLUDE HINDUS, LIMIT JAPANESE

Burnett's Bill Also Bars Chinese Immigration With New Features.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Drastic restrictions would be thrown about the immigration of Japanese into the United States and both Hindus and Chinese virtually would be barred from the country by a provision that has been written into the immigration bill by the House Immigration Committee.

The new features relating to immigrants from Japan would have their most far-reaching effect, in the expectation of committee members, in shutting off effectively the influx of Japanese laborers, whose competition with American labor on the Pacific coast has aroused a pronounced anti-Asiatic sentiment.

Hindus Also Barred.

As agreed upon tentatively by the committee the exclusion section of the bill includes a paragraph barring "Hindus and all persons of the Mongolian or yellow race and the Malay or brown race."

Before a report is made to the House, however, a proposed qualification prob-

ably will be added providing that there shall be such exemptions as may be set forth in any existing agreements, as to passports or by treaties, conventions or agreements that may hereafter be entered into.

For several years representatives from the Pacific states have been fighting for legislation to exclude Japanese, Chinese and Hindu laborers. Two years ago, after a stormy debate, the House Immigration Committee agreed that in order not to burden the pending general immigration measure with an Asiatic exclusion issue, there should be a separate exclusion bill. The measure later was dropped, however, at the suggestion of State Department officials, who held that it would seriously complicate negotiations with Japan over the California alien land law.

Exclusion of Chinese and Japanese students, business men, travelers and certain other excepted classes is not anticipated by members of the committee, but the bill is expected to provide legal form and amplify an informal agreement entered into eight years ago by Secretary of State Root and the Japanese Ambassador, under which Japan agreed not to issue passports to Japanese laborers emigrating to the United States. Other provisions of the bill would raise the head tax on immigrants to \$5 and would increase the penalties.

Both fines and imprisonment would be authorized for offenders and any steamboat company bringing an alien later deported would be required to refund the cost of his trip.

Both the Asiatic-exclusion section and the literacy test provision of the bill are expected to precipitate a vigorous debate when the measure comes up in the House. The requirement for a literacy test has caused the failure of three previous immigration bills through presidential veto.

MOTHER! LOOK AT YOUR CHILD'S TONGUE

Give "California Syrup of Figs" If Cross, Feverish, Sick, Bilious, Constipated—They love it

Watch Children! Guard Against Colds, Grippe, Sore Throat and Sickness by Keeping Liver and Bowels Free from Poisons



A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to consider their own health, consequently their bowels become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour. Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has the grippe or a sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, bile and ferment-

ing waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. See that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Don't merely ask for Syrup of Figs, but ask for "California Syrup of Figs." Remember, "California."—ADV.



NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE
THE ORIGINAL GERM-REMEDY FOR DANDRUFF
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Send 10 cents in stamps to THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. 100 B, 123 West 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. The first 25 cents and \$1.00. At all Toilet Goods Dealers. When you call for Herpicide, be sure to get a satisfaction. Applications of Herpicide will save it. Herpicide will save it. TOO LAZY FOR HERPICIDE.

2 MEXICANS WHO KILLED AMERICAN TO BE SHOT TODAY

Cattle Thieves Confessed to Murder of Bert Akers, Carranza Consul Says.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 22.—Bernardo and Federico Duran, the Mexican cattle thieves involved in the killing of Bert Akers, an American, yesterday at San Lorenzo, Chihuahua, just below the boundary line, will be executed tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock, according to an announcement made tonight by Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul here.

"The Durans confessed to the killing of Akers, and a firing squad will execute the penalty," Garcia said. "The body of Akers was delivered to the American Consul, Thomas D. Edwards, about 1 o'clock today by the Judge of Letters of Juarez, Consul Edwards, with B. W. Eubank of Yuleta, a relative of Akers, identified the body. Down repeated in an official stenographer this afternoon the story, which he had told yesterday of the attack by the Durans. In this statement, which was telegraphed to Washington, Duran made the positive statement that at least five Mexicans fired upon them from the roof of the Duran house near San Lorenzo. Down's statement also sets out that he and Akers went into Mexican territory unarmed on the advice of Thomas D. Edwards, American Consul at Juarez.

Zach L. Cobb, United States Customs Collector here, called the attention of the Juarez authorities to Down's assertion that five Mexicans participated in the attack and asked that the three men believed to be still at large be arrested and punished also.

"They let me see only Bernardo Duran, saying he was the man that confessed to having killed Bert," said Down, "but I am convinced that he is not the man who pursued us and who rode on Bert's horse and shot at me and finally killed Akers."

Downs declared at Yuleta tonight that he had gone to Juarez late today and had seen Bernardo Duran, the man who is said to have confessed the killing, and that Duran was not the man who pursued him and Akers on the fatal chase after the first conversations at the Duran house.

TELLS HOW HIS COMPANION WAS KILLED IN MEXICO

By Associated Press.

YSLETA, Tex., Jan. 22.—Five Mexicans, members of a band of Mexican cattle and horse thieves who have both crossed the border for weeks, shot and killed Bert Akers, a young rancher of this place yesterday, afterward, according to the story told by the tragedy today by Douglas Downs, Akers' companion, who survived a hail of bullets as he and Akers, riding one horse, sought frantically to escape. They were unarmed. Bernardo Duran, Akers' brother, are in jail in Juarez, charged with the killing.

Juan Barrios, a Mexican secret service man, detailed to aid the young Americans in the search for the stolen horses from Mrs. J. D. Murphy, Akers' sister-in-law, was relieved of his weapons by the Mexicans, but was not harmed. Akers was 25 years old, and leaves a wife and three children. Down is a cowboy 20 years old, and a Wild West rider. Texas Rangers spent last night lying out on the border hoping that some of the Mexicans involved would come across the border. The Duran brothers lived here for some time after coming from New Mexico, where their father had lived.

"We had been going into Mexico every day since last Sunday morning, and the cows taken from Mrs. Murphy's ranch," said Downs. "A dayman gave us a clue as to the whereabouts of the cows. He told us that some of the stock belonged to a man named Burrows, who lives half a mile east of Yuleta, had been misnamed 'Juan Barrios,' a Mexican detective, who lives in El Paso, was with us. He had been detailed to help us find the cows stolen from Mrs. Murphy. He was the only man among us who was armed."

"When we got to the house the dayman had pointed out to us, we found a man who said that the people who had the cows had moved, just a few days ago. We made him point out the house which he said they occupied. This house was about a mile south of the San Lorenzo Church, about three miles below the border, opposite West Yuleta.

"The house was an old flat-roofed adobe. We rode up to it and after some questions had been asked among us as to the cows being there in the corral, Barrios knocked at the door. Akers went to the corral in the meantime to see if the cows were there. They were there and their ears had been nearly cut off and they had been rebranded to disguise them."

"Federico Duran came to the door in response to Barrios' knocking. We knew this man in Yuleta, years previous, where he and his brother were charged with having stolen a saddle from Boone Catto, a garage man now living in El Paso. Duran hailed Akers in the usual custom and said: 'Hello, Chappo.' 'Chappo' is the nickname of Akers and was used by all of us. He knew us at once, as shown by this salute, contrary to the statements made to the Commandante at Juarez, in which they claim that they did not know that either of us were Americans."

"Federico asked us what we wanted and Akers answered from a distance that he wanted to look at the stock in the corral. Federico said he would have to see his brother, Bernardo, and turned back into the house."

Armed Mexicans Climbed to Roof.

"All the Mexicans who had been noticed on the premises came running out of the house, and four of them ran up a ladder to the roof. Each had a slingshotter plainly visible, and I shouted

to Akers and Barrios to 'watch out.'"

"They started to shoot at us, and they kept popping at Akers and me. Akers had got off his horse and consequently had little opportunity to get away. I cut across an irrigated field on my pony. Akers came running behind me. He seemed to have some around the house on the opposite side. Then I saw a man just ahead of us with a gun. The field was soft from the recent rains, and my pony was almost up to his knees in mud, and Akers, in boots, was laboring hard. 'For God's sake, wait,' he said to me, and he drew nearer, and I pulled him up on my horse behind me."

"A heavy set Mexican, Bernardo Duran, I believe, in the meantime, caught Akers' horse near the corral and was coming after us, howling like an Indian, and shooting at every jump. 'Bert,' I said, 'you sure hugged hell; you let that man get your horse, and he will sure get us.' My pony, carrying a double load, jumped one irrigation ditch. At the second ditch the pony fell. 'I went out of the saddle and started running on foot. Bert jumped into the saddle. The other Mexicans were popping at us from every side. We were now about a hundred yards from the adobe house, but the man on Akers' horse kept coming and pumping bullets."

"I was aiming to make for cover on foot, but when I saw Bert slip into the

saddle, said, 'Well, if you ride, I ride too,' and I took a flying leap and swung up back of Bert on my own pony again. Instead of cutting across fields, Bert headed for the road leading to Cincos Crossing on the other side of West Yuleta, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Duran house."

"The man chasing us was close on us and shooting all the time. I poked back once and saw him reloading his gun. I thought I stood a chance on foot and jumped off my horse, aiming to get behind the trees lining the road. But we were riding that pony of mine like a bat out of blue blazes and the speed threw me over. When I got up I was still in the road and the Mexican on Akers' fine horse, pulled up quickly. 'I will kill you if you run,' he said to me in English. I said 'I don't intend to run, I will stop.' Then he said: 'I will kill you any way, and fired almost in my face, but he missed me and I jumped behind a tree. Bert, it seemed, was bent on breaking or cinching the border, and the Mexican took after him."

"Just after I reached the ranchhouse of Mr. Smith, an American, about a mile away, a Mexican boy came riding by, shouting that some Mexicans had killed a gringo because he had violated an old Mexican custom that forbids prying into private corral."

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\$2.50 Shirts, \$1.50	\$2.00 Ties, \$1.25	\$2.50 Pajamas, \$1.45
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\$1.50 Silk Shirts, \$1.45	Ties \$1.35	75c quality, \$1.45
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Shirts \$1.35	Gloves	\$2 Union Suits, \$1.15
Paris Garters	\$1.50 Gray Mocha	Hosiery
25c Garters, \$1.75	Gloves \$1.15	35c Black Hose, 15c
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MANHATTAN SHIRTS NOW ON SALE

All Children's Clothing 20% Off

This is an opportunity to buy not for this season alone but also for next.

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"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Enjoy Life! Stop Headaches, Sour Stomach, Biliousness, Bad Breath, Bad Colds, Constipation.

They're a Treat! Cascarets is Best Laxative for Men, Women, Children—20 Million Boxes Sold Last Year.

Straighten up! Remove the liver poison which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, breath offensive, and stomach cold. Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy, constipated and full of cold. Why don't you get a box of Cascarets from the drug store and eat one or two tonight and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver

and bowel cleansing you ever experienced? You will wake up feeling like a new man, free from grippe or sick-like salts, pills and calomel. They act so gently that you hardly realize you have taken a cathartic. Mothers should give cross, sick bilious or feverish children a whole Cascaret any time—they act thoroughly and are harmless.

With every EIGHT QUART order at \$6.40 we will send you ONE FULL QUART bottle of Golden Jubilee Whiskey FREE—14 quarts in all—\$7.00 value for only \$6.40—express charges paid.

Price in Minn., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. and West thereof—write for prices to your territory. THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.—Dept. G-1

MISS CORINNE NUGENT ENGAGED

The Will Marry Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Detroit.

The engagement of Miss Corinne Nugent, daughter of Mrs. Charles W. Nugent, of 5561 Chamberlain avenue, to De Witt Merriam, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Detroit, was announced at a luncheon given at the St. Louis Woman's Club yesterday by Mrs. James W. Garneau of 25 Washington terrace.

Miss Nugent and Merriam met at Gratiot Beach, Mich., when both were children. Their families have spent a number of summers there and the young people saw much of each other as they grew up.

Miss Nugent is a graduate of Mary Institute. She made her debut about four years ago as one of the maids of the Velled Prophan's ball. She has traveled abroad extensively. Her fiancé is a son of Seward Merriam, a Detroit lawyer.



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Dancing the Jelly Roll.
Listen to That Dixie Band.
Dearest Girl.
That's the Song of Songs for Me.
I Love to Stay at Home.
There Must Be Little Cupids in the Sky.
The Sweetest Girl in Monterey.
My Sweet Adair.
Alone.
Flirting Whistler.
Ragging the Reel.
Stella, Stella.
When It's Peach Picking Time in Delaware.
Gasoline Gus and His Jitter Bug.
Circus Day in Dixie.
Silver Threads Among the Gold.
Op, Promenade Me.
We'll Have a Whistle in My Old Kentucky Home.
Alabama Jubilee.
If War Is What Sherman Said It Was.
Some Little Bug Is Going to Find Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun.
Oh, You Bundle of Joy.
On the Old Old Bench.
Hold Me in Your Loving Arms.
La Paloma.
Independence.
Sweet Home at the Telephone.
Joys from Georgia.
Albion Leaf.
"Will You Be the Same Old" I Sweetheart.
Jane.
Oh, Wonderful Night.
You for Me in the Summertime.
Victrolas, \$15 to \$25.
Edison Gramophone, \$100 to \$450.
Columbia Gramophone, \$15 to \$500.

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One Pint Bottle of Hayner Golden Jubilee Whiskey (value 75¢) FREE

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PART FOUR

JONES CUTS SWORD TO 62 B SENDING 3 COLINCOL, IEB.

Ray Schmandt, Carl East and Louis Crowley Are First Brownies to Be Decorated With Royal Order of Tin.

OTHERS TO BE FIRED WHEN BALL RETURNS

Jones Says He Will Announce Releases Early Next Week When Club President Returns From Texas.

By W. J. O'Connor.

There are only 62 players on the Brown roster now, Fielder Jones having released three yesterday, under optional recall agreements, to the Lincoln (Neb.) club, which is presided over by Ducky Holmes.

Donovan Cornering Market.

This business of selling ballplayers is the least interesting of all the routine of a baseball office. The fan comes when you buy 'em, but, unfortunately, neither of the club clubs is moving in this direction.

Pick of Minors, Besides.

In addition to the Federal League stars, snared in the recent excursions of Capt. Huston, Manager Donovan has acquired certain other players from the minor leagues.

Ebbets After V. Campbell.

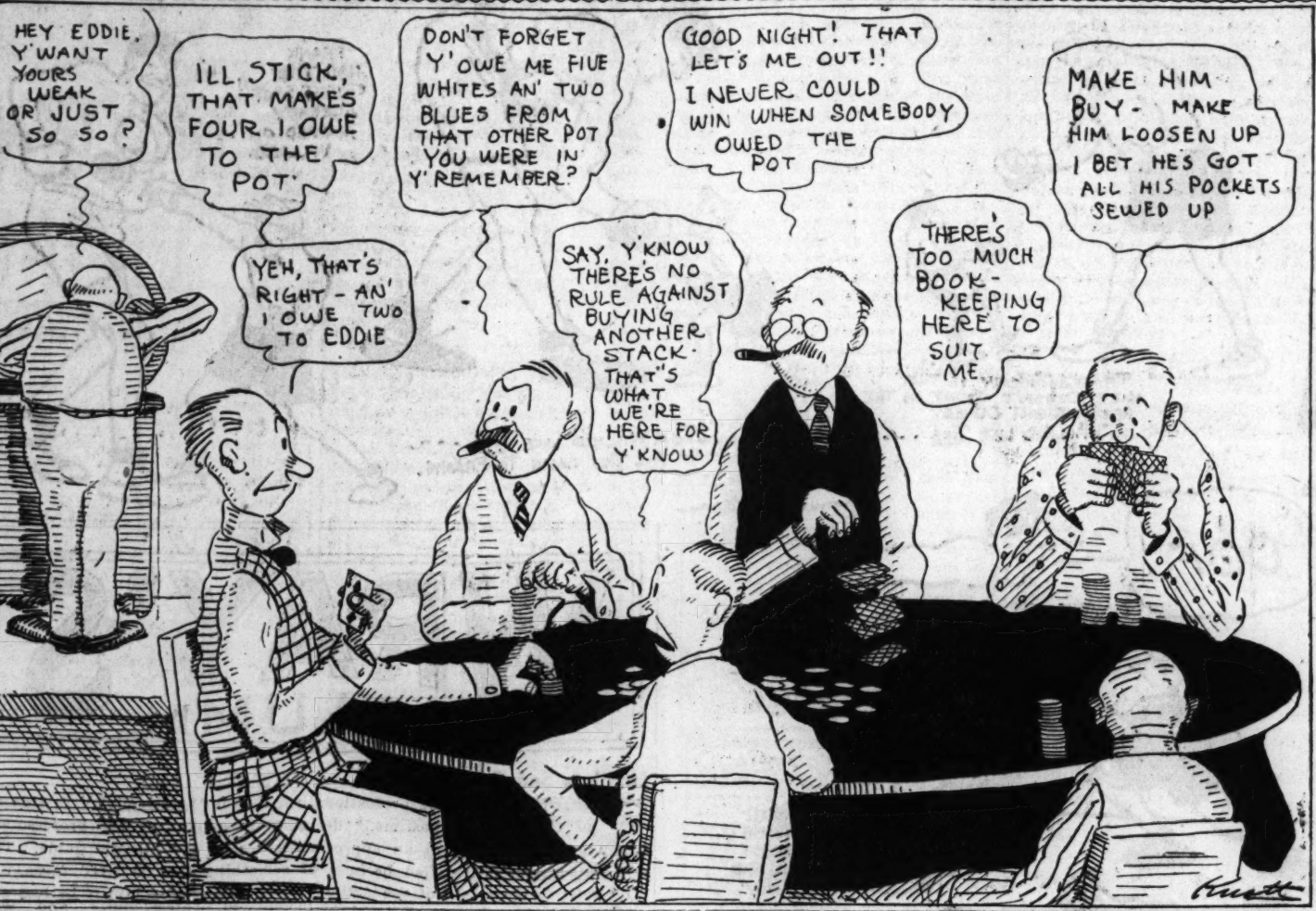
Among other club owners seeking the services of A. Vincent Campbell, the fleet star of the Newark Federals, who drew down a paltry force last season, is Charles Ebbets.

Row Over Rock Island Club.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Justice of the Central Association tonight reiterated his statement that a club will not be put into Rock Island in the event of active opposition there.

PENNY ANTE: Fighting Shy of the Second Stack

By Jean Knott



WHAT'S THE DISTANCE BETWEEN BASES? Fans Unanimously Guess 90 Feet, but They're Wrong

Space Between Sacks Is Not the Same and in No Case Is It 90 Feet—Even Groundkeepers Make Mistakes in Laying Out Diamonds, Many of Which Must Be Rebuilt, Heydler Says.

By John E. Wray.

THE first class in baseball will please walk out on the line. Now, Willie Jones, please tell the class what is the distance between home plate and first base.

What did you say, Willie? Ninety feet, oh, dear, you're all wrong. Try again, Willie—what is the distance between first base and second base?

But perhaps you can tell the class what is the distance from home plate to pitcher's box? Ah, that's a question that did we understand you to say 60 feet? It's too bad, Willie, you are grievously in error.

But perhaps you can tell the class what is the distance between home plate and pitcher's box? Ah, that's a question that did we understand you to say 60 feet? It's too bad, Willie, you are grievously in error.

Universal Answer: 'Ninety Feet.'

THE average fan would answer exactly as William has done, which we assure you is altogether wrong. First of all, we will call your attention to what an official diamond looks like with the plate and bases properly set in. See the illustration above.

There are many other figures connected with the construction of a diamond, but these are the ones connected with Willie and other fans most commonly are in error.

Even Groundkeepers Blunder.

SO widespread is this error that only recently, telegraphic dispatches carried the news that Secretary Heydler had ordered the National League diamonds reconstructed because of faulty measurements.

Their errors were confined to the distance of locating the pitcher's plate and varied as much as 16 inches from the proper distance. In many cases, however, the variation was only a few inches.

made the mistake of supposing that 60 feet meant 60 inches. It is actually 60 feet 6 inches. The error was made by a fielder, and he would be Cobb's successor.

But with his baseball is a side-line. He has other business interests. He owns an automobile. He is a successful automobile tire salesman of Pittsburg.

Row Over Rock Island Club.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Justice of the Central Association tonight reiterated his statement that a club will not be put into Rock Island in the event of active opposition there.

no believe in benefiting from an experience of "entertainment" as the will let the experienced players own and will let it listed in the Post-Dispatch column.

FIRST MONEY IN P N MEET IS WON BY JACK DANIELS

Bowling in Final Squad of Five-Man Teams, They Run Up a Score of 2817.

FINK LEADS IN SINGLES

He Also Takes First Place in All-Events and Is Tipped to Win.

FIVE-MAN WINNERS IN CITY TENPIN TOURNAMENT

Table with 2 columns: TEAM and MONEY. Lists the names of the winning teams and the amount of money they won.

The Jack Daniels, by rolling 300 last night on the Washington alleys in the city scratch bowling tournament, topped the list with 2817.

The Union Sodas, also rolling with the squad last night, grabbed off third money when they totaled 2677.

Southsiders Defeat Yeatman, 27-20, in Feature of I. L. Doubleheader.

BASKET BALL SCORES

LOCAL TEAMS.

McKinley High 27, Yeatman High 20.

Central High 32, Cleveland High 20.

Western M. A. 46, Principia Academy 20.

Elsewhere.

At Champaign, Illinois U. 27, Vincennes V. 25.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania U. 27, Philadelphia U. 25.

At Chicago, Northwestern U. 27, Chicago U. 25.

At Southwestern U. 27, Southwestern U. 25.

At Columbus, Ohio State 24, Purdue U. 21.

At New York, Yale 28, Columbia U. 21.

At Manhattan, Kansas Ag. 28, Washington 24.

At St. Louis, Mo.—McMillan High 60, Hannibal 15.

The first round of play in the Intercollegiate Basketball Ball game was the double-header at the Grover Cleveland High School, in which the McKinley-Yeatman game, which was the feature of the event.

Fink Leads Individuals.

But Fink last night rolled into the lead in the singles by upsetting 50 pins, a score that gives him a fairly secure hold on first place.

Two Men Leaders.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—The contest between Joseph A. Capablanca and David Janowski of Paris, adjourned from the third round of the Roca Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament, was still undecided at the conclusion of play.

WILLIE HOPPE TO DEFEND BALK-LINE TITLE IN ST. LOUIS

Cue Champion Announces, Through His Manager, That He Will Play Next Championship Match in This City.

NO CHALLENGER IS IN SIGHT, BENJAMIN SAYS

If None Appears, Tournament Will Be Promoted Here With Six of Foremost Cue Stars Entered.

St. Louis billiard followers will get a chance to see a ballgame match for the world's championship as Willie Hoppe is challenged for the title here in St. Louis.

The last census was taken by Ben Johnson in 1915 B. J. The Delehanty was slipping, but the Wagners were still holding their own.

Top Price.

This particular egg is 55 1/2 inches in circumference, and is said to be thousands of years old.

Oh, Harold!

Harold JANVIRIN is holding out for more money from the Red Sox. Notwithstanding the fact that the war is over all is not beer and skittles for the festive gamester.

Statistics.

It took Walter Johnson and Grover Alexander five years to strike over 1000 men. Neither one of them could have struck out Willie Keeler five times in 1000 years.

Famous Partnerships.

Ham and Eggs. Liver and Bacon. Cornbeef and Cabbage. Pigfeet and Sauerkraut. Hale and Hearty.

Quiet and Unassuming. Tom and Jerry. Milk and Water.

William Wrigley's connection with the new Cubs will probably result in less rag chewing and more gum chewing on the part of Helms Zim et al.

It is said that Percy Haughton will put a ban on college methods, in running this place with 60, tied with P. Smith.

Leap Year.

Now, all you jolly single maids Who wish to grab a mate Before you take the fatal step Of matrimony, take heed.

Although it may be leap year Even upon your prey you creep Take my advice, think once or twice And look before you leap.

Harry Sinclair Dangerously Ill With Pneumonia

Millionaire Oil Magnate Said to Have Disregarded His Doctor's Orders.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Harry F. Sinclair, the millionaire oil magnate of Tulsa, Ok., and auctioneer of former Federal League luminaries, is said to be dangerously ill at the Hotel Plaza.

Sinclair contracted the grip more than a week ago and a man who ought to know says pneumonia developed today.

It was intimated that Mr. Sinclair disregarded his physician's orders on Friday and left his hotel to complete the deal for the sale of Nick Cullip, the left-handed pitcher, Joe Gedeon, the infielder, and "Germany" Schaefer, the famous comedian, to Col. Knappert and Capt. Huston of the Yankees.

According to all accounts, Mr. Sinclair was not a well man while the deal was being put through and left the hotel in a very shaky condition.

12 Stars in Honor Role.

The "Baseball Hall of Honor," which includes players who have served for 20 years or more, is constantly receiving new arrivals. At the present time the list includes 12 players whose combined years of play exceed 2000.

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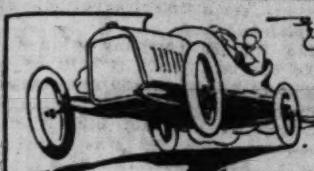
ates Remedy irtillan is impaled an excess of sugar the failure of the, hence a gradual while eating well, this disease are in emination and dry sweetish odor. tes and soda given of my touch. I safe Diabetes Remedy perfectly cures. H. Morton, Cash. F. D. 2. fruggists, or sent eipt of price, \$1.50. it is requested, to Rochester, N. Y.

Constipation tchy Skin healthy complexion and a per- in

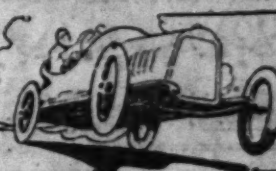
ne for headache, distich and constipation.

all Dose—Small Price but bear signature

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS



MANY ST. LOUISANS TO SEE NEW CARS AT CHICAGO SHOW

One Special Trainload and Half a Dozen Parties Will Visit National Exhibition in Windy City This Week.

The man who wants to buy an automobile in St. Louis this week may find difficulty in getting a salesman to wait upon him, for they are all going to the Chicago automobile show. Heads of houses, sales managers, service men, salesmen, all are going to the big show. One reason for this is that they want to be at the booths of the cars which they respectively represent to meet any possible buyers from the St. Louis territory who may be there, and there will be many. The strongest reason, perhaps, is that they all want to be there.

The largest party is the special via the Wabash, leaving at midnight Sunday. Some of those who will be on this special will be Edward Weber of the Weber Motor Car Co., W. C. Shields of the Continental Motor Car Co., Carl J. Simon of the Studebaker branch, Allan H. Clark of the Vehicle Top and Supply Co., Edward H. Bube of the Lewis Automobile Co., Merwin H. Ward of the Stanley Motor Car Co., J. C. Siles of the Stewart Warner Speedometer Co., Clifford Day, newspaper man; C. Fredericks, Frank Ebel of the Hubler Motor Car Co., L. E. Allmon of the Missouri Auto Sales Co., Paul McCullough, E. N. Miller and S. S. Pruitt of the Park Automobile Co., J. N. Green of the same company, Theodore B. Entz of the Entz Auto and Battery Co., Adolph Brocksmith of the B. R. Ford Specialty Co., C. E. Duncan of the Vesta Accumulator Co., C. Ditto of the Shapleigh Hardware Co., H. L. Greener of the Speereng Oakland Co., Robert E. Lee, W. L. Burgess of the Dorris Motor Car Co., H. W. Kardell, J. C. Kardell and H. F. Fahrenkrog of the Kardell Motor Car Co., T. J. Weaver, Web M. Colburn and H. B. Krenning of the Dorris Motor Car Co., R. M. Hughes.

Wednesday four others, including A. E. Schmid, from the Dorris company, will go, and on Thursday George M. Hoffman and A. E. Hoffman of the Republic Rubber Co. will go up. Norman Champ of the Champ Spring Co. will personally conduct a party leaving Monday night, in which will be Hugh E. Cartwright, N. C. Coates and seven others. Among others who will go during the week will be Reid Chappel of the Imperial Oil Co., F. C. Herschbach, Roy E. Frye and G. A. Root of the Frye Motor Car Co., J. P. Patterson of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., J. W. Leigh of the Studebaker Co., W. L. Johnson of the Johnson Automobile Co., John H. Phillips of the Hudson-Phillips Motor Car Co., C. L. Derrickson, A. J. Mummert, L. E. McQuay, L. A. Safford and W. K. Norris of the McQuay Norris Mfg. Co., E. Van Raalte of the Efficiency Gas Corporation and J. L. Grover of the Edison Automobile Co.

From the Newell Motor Car Co. L. E. Newell, James E. Newell, E. B. Foote, S. L. Garvey and Mose Frank will go to Chicago. T. L. Hausmann and D. Donnelly of the Overland Automobile Co., W. L. Parrish of the Packard-Missouri Motor Car Co., H. L. Schure, Alex. Steiner and Lee M. Pierce, Velle Automobile Co.; R. E. Dillard of the Post-Dispatch, P. D. Lonsger, Henry Rottermann, Jeffery agent, and J. L. Grover of the Edison Automobile Co. and probably twenty others also will be at the Chicago show from St. Louis.

Practically the entire sales organization of the Vesper-Bulck Auto Co., distributors of the Buick car, will visit the Chicago show, as well as make a trip to the factory, the Buick Motor Co., at Flint, Mich.

A party consisting of E. R. Stewart, sales manager, and the following travelers, Noble S. Bruce, R. L. Axton, C. E. Ketcham, J. B. Howard and E. F. Worrell, will leave St. Louis Saturday night for Detroit and Flint, and after

ALL STEEL CAR OFFICES MOVED TO MACON, MO.

The offices of the All-Steel Motor Car Co. were moved Friday to Macon, Mo., where the factory is located. The four finished cars were also shipped to Macon. There will be three directors in the company from Macon, three from St. Louis and a seventh to be selected by the other six. Harry M. Rubey of Macon is the moving spirit in the agreement with Macon citizens to sell most of the remaining stock in the company, amounting to \$185,000. The total capitalization is \$400,000. Louis Goodhart, who has been appointed sales manager, has gone to Macon.

CARE OF TIRES IN WINTER

"The winter season seems to strengthen a properly inflated tire," says A. N. Stanley of The Plak Rubber Co., St. Louis branch. "Under-inflation is responsible for a large percentage of tire expense. Most motorists think that during the summer months they should ride their tires at low pressure to prevent blowouts. The decreasing of the pressure does not decrease the heating of the tire, but rather increases it, as the side walls are subjected to a greater bending strain and friction between the layers of fabric generated heat. Due to this excessive flexing the fabric cracks and loosens up to such an extent that the tire becomes weakened. The cracked and chafed fabric ruins the inner tube. "During the winter season the motorist does not let the air out of his tires as he does in summer, but allows his tires to have a greater and more constant air pressure; hence the percentage of tires consigned to the scrap heap is much less in winter than in summer. "It has been definitely determined by test, with a tire at proper pressure, that it is impossible to effect an increase in air pressure because of the heating of the tire when in use to such an extent that it will injure it in any way. To prevent your tires from 'fainting' give them the proper amount of air."

SUPPORTS ADAMSON BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Many members of both branches of Congress have unhesitatingly expressed themselves in favor of the Adamson automobile registration bill which provides a motorist with his home state number can freely travel anywhere in the United States without additional taxation.

A. A. state and local clubs throughout the country, in asking the support of their spokesmen in Washington, have been gratified at the practical unanimity of the replies received. Typical of these replies are the following: Representative A. C. Hart of New Jersey: I am heartily in sympathy with the Adamson bill and shall support it. Representative A. G. Dewalt of Pennsylvania: I can unhesitatingly say I am for the Adamson bill. Representative John A. Key of Ohio: From what I know of the Adamson bill I can very consistently support it.

NEW MARMON IS HERE

The More Automobile Co., 3005 Locust street, is showing the several types of the new Marmon car, already described in the Post-Dispatch. The new car comes in four body styles for three, four, five and seven passengers. A private exhibit of the line will be given at the sales rooms of the company until February 15, the sales force remaining on duty until 9 o'clock each evening. The new car is new from stem to stern, according to the claims of the builders. Both body and chassis are a unit, much strain being thus eliminated. The changes in the motor construction are marked.

spending two or three days there, will go from Flint to Chicago and spend the balance of the week at the Chicago show. F. W. A. Vesper, president of the company, and H. O. Hurd, retail distributor, will go direct to Chicago on Sunday, and will remain there a large part of the week. F. E. A. Brock, secretary of the company, expects to leave for Chicago about the middle of the week, with the intention of spending the balance of the time at the show, and may possibly also take a trip to the factory from there.

OVER 2000 CARS OWNED BY COUNTY RESIDENTS

The \$2,000,000 bond issue in St. Louis County for road making is the general topic in automobile circles. A St. Louis dealer, urging a St. Louis County man to vote for the bond issue was met with this answer: "Why should we spend \$2,000,000 for roads in the county for St. Louis auto-mobilists to wear out. There are only a couple of hundred cars owned by citizens of the county?"

The St. Louis dealer called up the automobile department of the Post-Dispatch at once and was informed that more than 2000 licenses had been issued by the Secretary of State for automobiles owned by citizens of St. Louis County.

VELIE COMPANY PATRIOTIC

The Velie Motor Vehicle Co. of Moline, Ill., has sounded a popular note in the development of their automobile exhibit at the Chicago show. Everything has been worked out in a patriotic vein—the show cars are beautifully painted in colors dear to the heart of an American. A red touring car, a white roadster and a blue coupe attractively trimmed, are arranged around a highly polished stripped chassis, which, in itself, reveals the inside secrets of Velie construction and success.

FEDERAL TIRES POPULAR

Among the thousands of different uses to which rubber is put, there is probably none from which more strenuous service is expected than that sought for in the automobile tire. When one stops to think of how readily ordinary rubber yields to ordinary wear, the successful use of rubber in a tire becomes still more wonderful. We "snap" a rubber band so easily, or wear out the eraser on the end of our lead pencil so quickly that we should all be more than willing to pay tribute to the men who are fabricating rubber and cotton into an automobile tire.

For this is now successfully done by a number of American manufacturers, prominent among which is the Federal Rubber Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. The very remarkable growth of this concern, according to H. A. Giffens, general sales manager, is due to two fundamental causes: because the managers of this concern are rubber workers with 10 years' experience as well as capital invested in their business, and because the Federal tire is scientifically built by these experienced men and incorporates valuable features not obtainable elsewhere.

WILL SELL JEFFERY LINE

Henry Rottermann has taken the selling agency for St. Louis territory for the Jeffery car, and will have a demonstrator within a week. The Jeffery factory is now working 3600 men and can make prompt deliveries of the line which includes the 7-passenger touring car, the 7-passenger sedan and the 3-passenger roadster. Mr. Rottermann will have an office at 2846 Locust st.

DINNER TO H. G. WEAVER

James E. Newell gave a dinner at McTague's Cafe, Thursday evening, to H. G. Weaver, who has just resigned his position as sales manager with the Newell Motor Car Co., to become identified with the Sun Motor Car Co. of Elkhart, Ind., in the capacity of assistant general manager. Weaver left St. Louis Friday night and will have charge of the Sun Light Six exhibit at Chicago, following which he will take up his work at the Sun factory.

ARCHIMEDES AND THE SPRINGS IN MOTOR CARS

Archimedes is the father of easy riding in an automobile. Archimedes doesn't know it, and most people who are enjoying the comforts of easy riding haven't the least idea of it. But when he discovered the principle of the lever he solved the problem which presented itself to engineers a couple of thousand years later, of making it possible for a heavy vehicle to travel at a great speed over indifferent roads without any discomfort to those in the vehicle.

The modern application of the ancient Greek's discovery is the cantilever spring. The cantilever spring in itself is a good thing. But there are varieties of ways of making application of this good thing to automobiles. The way Fred W. Haines, president and general manager of the Regal Motor Car Co. makes use of it would win the admiration of old Archimedes himself.

"The average motor car manufacturer figures that the ideal point for spring suspension would be midway between the two ends," says Mr. Haines, in a recent interview. "The old idea that this added strength to the springs has been largely exploded. As a matter of fact, the true resiliency of a spring only shows itself when the fulcrum point is off center. In other words, the power arm and the weight arm must have a certain relationship with each other in order to do their work most effectively. This relationship is highly important. It is often overlooked and often worked out wrong. That is one thing about the Regal cantilever which we think makes it better than any other application of this principle. It alone, over all other spring models, makes the use of a shock absorber unnecessary. One other detail usually overlooked is the angle at which these springs are set. This angle makes all the difference between action and reaction of the springs. It is one of the distinctive, exclusive features of the Regal. We have worked it out with the utmost care by theory and experiment. Maybe old Archimedes could improve on the use of the cantilever in the Regal, but if he rode in the car once or twice I don't believe he would think it worth the trouble to try."



The Car You Buy

- Will you do most of your driving on a race course or on the city streets and country roads?
- Will you invest your money in honest, sincere automobile value or in sensational and spectacular advertising?
- The Haynes "Light Six" has been on the market for two years without radical changes, giving perfect satisfaction, due to its mechanical excellence.
- It has not been necessary to change the design every six months in order to stimulate sales.
- The Haynes car has been designed and built by the Haynes Company for the past 23 years. Our Light Six motor is the product of experience. It is of the high-speed type with all moving parts scientifically balanced.
- Three years ago Haynes engineers realized that this was the ultimate type of motor. Today other manufacturers are beginning to appreciate the fact.
- We will, on high gear, show you from less than one mile an hour to more than sixty miles an hour on the road.

NEWELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY

3003 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Bomont 2462

Central 2775



VALUABLE BOOK FOR AUTO OWNERS

Realizing that motorists spend thousands upon thousands of dollars needlessly each year on tires, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, O., is issuing a valuable book entitled "The Care and Repair of Tires." This is intended to help the motorist eliminate unnecessary tire expense. In it are contained certain facts that each automobile owner should know about tires. A careful reading of this book with a study of its many photographs of injured tires will furnish enough tire knowledge to reduce both tire bills and tire troubles. A copy of this valuable book can be had by addressing the Firestone company at Akron, O.

LOOKS FOR PROSPERITY E. W. Steinhardt, vice president of the new \$2,500,000 Premier Automobile Corporation, who attended the New York automobile show, said upon his return to Indianapolis that the interest taken in the annual display at Grand Central Palace gave an early indication of a record year in the motor car industry. He said that never before had so much genuine enthusiasm been manifested in the display of new models.

"Everybody appeared to be interested in the 1916 display," said Mr. Steinhardt. "The palace was crowded from early morning until night and there was more actual floor selling than ever before. Prosperity seems to be the keynote and this year is destined to set a new high mark in the production and marketing of motor cars."

Both Phones
Overland Automobile Co.
2309 Locust Street
Willis
Sleeve-Valve Motor

MARMON-34

IS HERE

MORE AUTOMOBILE CO.

3005-7 LOCUST STREET

OPEN TODAY

EVENINGS UNTIL 9:00 O'CLOCK

Ice
PULAR
WORLD;
NOTICED

Has Beaten
Last Week
Record.

COLLEGE MEN

iders Many
sible Success-
Juneau.

Chicago Athletic
sprint cham-
pion Martin De-
pitt against Irwin
Paddy Fitzgerald
in Chicago, last
week. The race
was a close one,
and the winner
was Martin De-
pitt. The race
was a close one,
and the winner
was Martin De-
pitt.

He has been wired
that Amateur Ath-
lete in Rhine-
land, then on he is
indoor meet almost
entirely of the se-
rial is wondering
if he is wired to "come
down" on both Muhl and
carnivals at the
expense. Both of
rides have beaten
him.

iders Withington
nominated to suc-
ceed football coach at
University. Until a few
days ago, the present
coach at Missouri U.,
was Withington, captain
of the football team
last year. Withington
recently resigned his
position as captain of
the team, and is now
a member of the faculty
at the University of
Missouri.

Chamberlain.
Some kind of a stink
about Nebraska University,
where the football team
was defeated last year,
is being made. It is an-
nounced that Chamberlain,
the coach, has been de-
clared ineligible for the
next season.

played two years
but previous to that
with Nebraska. He is
now a "prep" athlete
at the University of
Nebraska. However, it
is doubted that Chamberlain
will be able to play for
the M. V. team. He is
a rider, scored 16
points, more than did
any other rider.

ds and
Automatic

its in Low.

ets (3 grain) are
of cell and tissue,
stimulus to the ap-
petitely aid digestion
giving new vigor and
nervous system, up-
per and generally re-
sulting in a healthy
system. We
tablets during times
and nervous strain
and nervous strain
as a nat-
means of adding
nerves and so pre-
vent breakdown.

ts do not contain
the system. They
solely a natural
intimately combin-
important ingredients
and tissues. The
ed promptly takes
ingredients and they
benefit, to build,
every part of the
and strength and
normal functioning of
organisms.—ADVER-

SCROFULA
KE S. S. S.

se Proves S.S.S.
tubborn Cases.

ed the little fester-
the face and body—
glands—soreness in
muscles. These are
Scrofula. You may
symptoms, possibly
ful infection. But
is a dangerous con-
is infected, impure,
hope to gain per-
the impurities are
system. If you feel
ne, you must crave
want to feel renewed
of perfect health,
your skin, the knowl-
well, you can do so.
ed by taking S. S. S.
has been the stand-
It relieves the trou-
ing the blood, renew-
and stimulating the
blood regains its lost
rows off the poison-
ing cases respond. But
S. S. S. Take it for
ons. Get it at your
special advice, write
Co., Atlanta, Ga.
—ADVER-

AUTO NEWS and GOSSIP

Automobile license application blanks for owners, chauffeurs and dealers are furnished free of charge at the office of the Motor Accessory Trade Association, 265 Frisco Building. Notary in the office.

The St. Louis Sectional Garage Co., with \$5000 capital, has been incorporated by Eugene H. Angert, F. H. Sullivan and E. W. Lake.

The Main Motor Truck Co., Indianapolis, has been absorbed by the Premier Motor Corporation.

E. G. Soward has been appointed sales manager and W. B. Riley assistant of the Thos. B. Jeffery Co., Kenosha, Wis.

Joe A. Schlecht of the Mount City Buick Co. and several of his sales force will be at the Allen, Jackson and Haladay booths at the Chicago automobile show.

Harry Rohde reports the sale of Livingston V. type radiators to the Grand Leader, Bucky Parcel Delivery Co. and C. H. Musick.

The Cadillac Automobile Co. reports the recent delivery of Cadillac eight-cylinder cars to D. R. Francis, George

P. Priest, John B. Brunner, Mrs. Helen Battle Smith, C. H. Langenberg, W. C. Nixon, Charles Welek Jr., O. L. Biehn, H. R. Murray, George H. Melsner, H. O. Schultz, J. W. Johnston, George E. Howard, John A. Bush and Dr. J. E. Westaver.

J. E. Hardin, late of Taylorville, Ill., has joined the sales force of the Ebbel Motor Car Co., Fairbinder distributors.

The Auto Devices Co., Frank L. Bartlett, manager, has moved to 312-14 Locust street.

The Kardell Motor Car Co. delivered a two-ton Reo truck last week to Fred Brinkmann, gardener, on the Morganford road.

H. G. Donegan has moved his welding plant to 280 Olive street and will continue to handle the Menominee truck in St. Louis territory.

James A. Young, efficiency engineer of the White company, is spending a few days with the White branch in St. Louis.

Arthur L. Otten of St. Louis has just secured patent papers covering his invention of a collapsible tire rim.

HOW JESS WILLARD BOUGHT MOTOR CAR

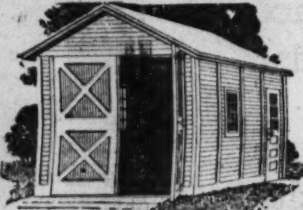
Jess Willard, champion heavyweight of the world and the only conqueror of the "Big Black" Jack Johnson, while in Indianapolis last week with the 101 Ranch Wild West Show, visited the Cole Motor Car Co.'s factory and placed an order for a Cole 8. The car is to be delivered at once to Mrs. Willard at the Willard home, 5838 Gregory avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

The conditions surrounding the sale of the car to the giant pugilist were decidedly unusual, and the whole thing did not take much longer than it takes to tell about it.

Early Monday morning a telephone call came to R. P. Henderson, assistant general sales manager of the Cole Motor Car Co.

"I'm out at the show grounds," the gentleman on the phone stated, "and I have just heard that Jess Willard is going to buy a motor car today. I thought you would like to know about it. If you can get a car out here in about 20 minutes I think you can catch him before he leaves to go out to visit

The Best Garage



"Good Enough for Anybody"

That's what a man said as he put his car in a St. Louis sectional garage. He expected to pay around \$100 for a garage. For less than half this amount he secured a "St. Louis Garage" complete with concrete floor and apron.

It costs no more to insure your car in this garage than in a metal, brick or concrete garage.

Terms to Suit

You can have one of these garages erected complete, or the high-grade lumber, the expert workman who takes this garage out of the shed and a finished garage may be seen at 1226 Vandeventer av.

Phone or write for booklet.

ST. LOUIS SECTIONAL GARAGE CO.
1205 S. Vandeventer Av., St. Louis, Mo.
Grand 2500.

Bring your car to our service garage for repairs.

We Stop That S-Q-U-E-A-K

Equip your automobile with

Champ Springs

AND JOHNSON

Shock Absorbers

CHAMP SPRING CO.

2117 Chouteau Av.

Concrete and brick garages.

THE Okay Portable Garage

Fireproof and burglar-proof. Light, portable, and easy to move. Will rent, initial payment and full price. Also for sale. Manufactured in St. Louis.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO.

Jefferson Av. and Papin St.

Concrete and brick garages.

FRED SCHMIDT & CO.

5013 Van Vorst Av.

Delmar 1537.

January 1916.

FORD AND THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE

Transporting school children in rural districts from their homes many miles away to a central school and back again may soon be one of the many functions of the Ford car as a public utility.

The Department of Public Instruction on just this very revolutionary, yet exceedingly practical idea. One of the officials of the Department of Public Instruction makes this statement: "The success of the Ford company is the triumph of an idea. Rural America has outgrown the one-room, one-teacher school. Educational progress depends upon the introduction of the consolidated or centralized school. This is coming, but slowly, by reason of the problem of transporting pupils. Until now this has been done in vans and children are often an hour or an hour and a half on the road."

"That motor company which attacks the problem in such a way as to produce a substantial auto van capable of meeting the needs of school boards and at a reasonable price will have contributed more than can be estimated toward the advancement of rural education in the United States."

WILL MAKE EVEN TRADE

"A new Haynes Twin Six awaits the owner of the oldest Haynes automobile in America. The Haynes Automobile Co., the builders of the first automobile to be built in this country, want to find their oldest car now in service. They are going to give away one of their newest models, a 12-cylinder car, for the Haynes automobile of the earliest type which can be found," stated James E. Newell, president of the Newell Motor Car Co., distributor for the Haynes Light Six.

"This will be an even trade. To the owner of the earliest Haynes car will be given one of the new Light Twelves in exchange for his relic. It is a well-known fact that there are a number of the older models still doing service."

FARMERS USE TRUCKS

It is estimated that more than 4000 American farmers are now using motor trucks. This is about 4 per cent of the total number of trucks sold in the United States.

These vehicles have nearly all been bought within the last two or three years, indicating a swiftly proved economic success, a supposition greatly strengthened by a recent careful canvass of the Kiesel Motor Car Co.

DODGE BROTHERS ARE FOURTH IN PRODUCTION

According to a trade authority, recent figures submitted to Wall street interests with regard to the volume of business done by the various motor car companies during the first nine months of 1915, put Dodge Brothers in fourth place.

Dodge Brothers have no dealings with the financiers, as the business is owned entirely by the brothers, John F. and Horace E., but the figures were submitted by another company which placed itself considerably further down in the list.

No announcement on production plans for next year has been made by Dodge Brothers, but it is known that several new buildings are being rushed to completion and that the total floor space of the plant will total more than 80 acres when these new buildings are occupied.

ABOUT HALF "PRACTICING"

During the past four years a number of people have been saying that the market could not continue to absorb the constantly increasing output.

Up to the present time these people each year have seen the miracle of demand which seemed to know no saturation yet they continue to predict direful things for the automobile business.

They forget that out of the 703,000 people who bought automobiles last year there are 300,000 who are merely practicing. Every one of these 300,000 is getting the motor-car habit and a large portion of them will buy larger, more comfortable cars this year—in addition to the hundreds of thousands who decide first off on a quality car.

JAMES JOINS KEYS CO.

W. H. Keys, president of the Keys Platoon Ring Co., of 309 Olive street, announced Saturday that L. S. James, until recently manager for the Hood Tire Co. in St. Louis, had joined the organization as vice president and sales manager.

James has had a broad experience in the automobile, automobile truck, gas and steam engine lines. Previous to his connection with the Hood Tire Co. he was St. Louis manager for the Buick Motor Car Co. and for seven years was manager of the Runley Products Co., manufacturers of steam engines and machinery. James was also manager of the Mogul Motor Truck Co., when that company was located in Chicago.

MAXWELL DEALERS IN CROSS-COUNTRY TOUR

One of the feature events of the touring year, the results from which are not yet known, is the unique competition just held by the Maxwell Dealers' Association of Zone 1—a sales district including Eastern New York, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland.

The event was an efficiency run in which 80 new 1916 Maxwells, fresh from the factory, competed over a cross-country course lying between Buffalo and the dealers' respective home cities. It followed a visit to Detroit where the members of the association had inspected the Maxwell plants and had purchased for the run the \$25,000 worth of cars which they used in it.

The dealers took ship at Detroit for Buffalo, their 80 new automobiles occupying the hold. At the Lake Erie port they climbed into their cars and rolled out for the test.

Each car had been furnished lubricating oil and water for the start. The oil reservoir had been sealed, it being taken for granted that one gallon would be enough to carry any of the cars to its destination, as none of the contestants had to travel more than 100 miles.

The tour left Buffalo in two main divisions, traveling east and south. These divisions also split, as the members of the party neared their respective homes. During the run each driver kept exact track of the amount of gasoline used. On his arrival he filled out a blank

form of affidavit which he forwarded to Walter E. Flanders, the Maxwell president and general manager, who had donated three cash prizes as awards to the winners. It is predicted that the prize winners in the tour will be compelled to average better than 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline. During the early stages of the run several drivers claimed to be exceeding the 30 mark.

Several of the tourists living in Eastern New York were able to reach their homes in one day of running by covering from 200 to 300 miles.

COMMENDS NEW MARMON

Speaking of the Marmon 24, John T. Salisbury, manager of the More Automobile Co., states that "nothing has given him so much pleasure as the statement of Chester S. Ricker, who is a well-known engineer in Indianapolis and testing engineer for the Speedway Co., which says that no multiple cylinder car is so unique in design as the product of the Nordyke & Marmon Co. of Indianapolis."

The Marmon 24, shown for the first time at the New York show, is a new car from the tip of the radiator to the rear wheels. It has more advanced ideas in motor car design, in the opinion of the writer, than any machine which has been put on the market this year.

A statement of this kind, coming from Ricker, a man who has had such a long and varied experience with automobiles, ought to be of interest to the users of motor cars.

FIRST COST NOT A FACTOR

Although there has been a strong tendency this year toward reduction of prices in automobiles and their equipment, it is the belief of the Empire Rubber and Tire Co. of Tregton, N. J., that there will always be a large class of buyers willing and able to make extra outlay for a high-grade, standard article.

It is pointed out that the coming of a host of excellent cars at low cost is not bringing any panic to the makers of the high priced machines. These latter are going right ahead with their luxurious models, serene in the knowledge that while their market may not be as big as for the cheaper cars it is always equally assured.

In a country as prosperous as this, and where so many incomes mount to higher figures, there is always destined to be a large proportion of the population which will regard costs indifferently, provided complete satisfaction comes with the article they purchase. It means nothing to such men to know that for \$1 they can get a watch that will keep perfect time. As a matter of personal

pride and with an impulse of adornment they pay one hundred times that sum for a timepiece without any complaint. The Empire company wanted to make the best tire. It believed red rubber to be the best. The difference in price because it should give greater mileage. It was not built for an attractive price. It was built for service. Red rubber had been shown to be tougher than gray. The company's tests showed that it had the most endurance. Its greatest cost was not permitted to bar its use. It was then cured in such a manner that no free sulphur entered into the composition, and therefore it was immune from the friction that causes rapid deterioration and premature blow-outs.

In actual practice the Empire red has justified the claims of its makers, and the great number of repeat orders furnish proof that its users have found it good economy to buy a tire that does its work on the road instead of needing to be bolstered up by extraneous adjustments. Such a tire is worth the extra cost, and motorists by their purchases are proving that they think so.

A Relief From Eye Strain Is a Relief From Nerve Strain

The lenses prescribed for your eyes are ground in my own factory—under my personal supervision. This insures you against mistakes in the make of your glasses.

OLIVER ABEL

Optometrist-Optician
Fourth Floor Carleton Bldg.
Sixth and Olive

THE Allen

Sells on Its Specifications

How many cars in the Allen price class are being sold solely on their specifications? The Allen thrives on comparison. Note some of the specifications:

- 3-3-4 x 54 inch Allen-Summer Motor 37 H. P.
- 4 cylinders cast iron block
- Unit power, planet
- Westinghouse electric starting and lighting system
- Gas tank at rear; vacuum feed
- Full floating rear axle, pressed steel housing
- 112 inch wheelbase, 55 inch overhang rear spring
- Fourteen demountable rims with non extra
- Weight of car is 2300 pounds

ALLEN Buggy & Auto Co.
1007 LOCUST STREET
Distributors for Eastern Missouri, Southern Illinois and Arkansas
Allen Motor Co. of Indianapolis
Central Indiana 218 Capital Ave.
Indiana House Jackson Motor Co. of N.Y.
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MOTOR CARS

With All-Weather Top

A closed car for Winter, an open car for Summer—this has always been your cherished ideal. To attain this ideal, however, implied your ownership of two cars or two complete and separate bodies. And you found great objections to either plan. Objections need no longer stand in your way. A Maxwell All-Weather Top on a Maxwell Touring Car solves every difficulty.

In Winter and through the unsettled weather of Spring and Fall, the Maxwell All-Weather Top offers you the protection of a sedan with the generous seating arrangements of a touring car. Within its impervious walls of leather and plate glass, cold, storm, even dust cannot reach you. An ingenious arrangement of adjustable, disappearing panels admits only as much open air as you want, and retains for you the use of all four doors.

In Summer, with all side panels removed, your Maxwell All-Weather Top remains to protect you from the sun. Yet there is not a single bow or support to interrupt your view from either front or rear seat.

Place This Top on Your Maxwell Car

The Maxwell All-Weather Top is a thoroughly substantial and well-built. It is attached by stanchions but invisible fastenings to the rear of the car's body and to the pillars of the windshield. The adjustable panels which comprise the upper half of the doors are of leather and insulating, and disappear into the top when opened. In a severe test over rough streets we are unable to detect a rattle in the Maxwell All-Weather Top. Though strong and scientifically braced, the All-Weather Top adds but little to the weight of your Maxwell car.

By all odds the best feature of this new top is the fact that it is mounted on the Maxwell Touring Car—a car famous for its good looks, its abundant power, and its economy in gasoline, oil and tires.

Despite the high quality of top and car we are able to offer you this Maxwell combination for but \$755 f. o. b. Detroit—a revolutionary price for such a motor car.

Our allotment of these cars is very small. We can satisfy only a few of the many who will want them. We urge you to let us know your decision immediately.

The Maxwell All-Weather Top is thoroughly substantial and well-built. It is attached by stanchions but invisible fastenings to the rear of the car's body and to the pillars of the windshield. The adjustable panels which comprise the upper half of the doors are of leather and insulating, and disappear into the top when opened.

GEO. C. BRINKMAN MOTOR CAR CO.

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NOW ON SALE!

World and Post-Dispatch Almanac for 1916

1000 Crowded Pages! 25,000 Facts and Figures!
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All other Ready Reference books printed in the United States are but "pocket editions" as compared with this truly remarkable compendium, that, year by year, has earned the reputation of being "the book that made itself famous."

Its breadth of scope is unparalleled by any other publication. Its accuracy is famously dependable. It is a marvel of compactness and detail.

Special attention is called to the completeness, and therefore usefulness of the index to The World and Post-Dispatch Almanac for 1916, in which over 1000 subjects are separately listed. This makes it possible for one to turn to the specific information they seek at a moment's notice.

Surely this is the book you should at all times keep within your easy reach.

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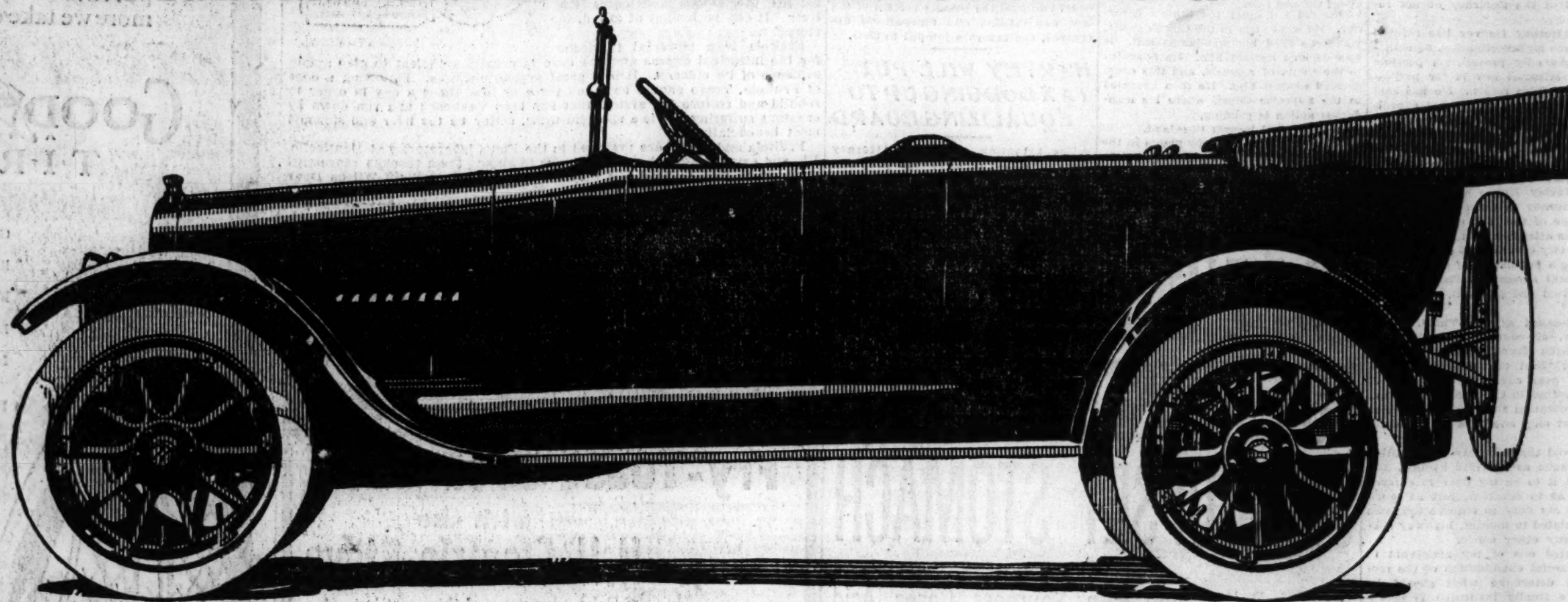
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A NEW and GREATER CHANDLER SIX

Longer Wheelbase—Handsome and Roomier Body
The Same Marvelous Motor—Greater and Unusual Power

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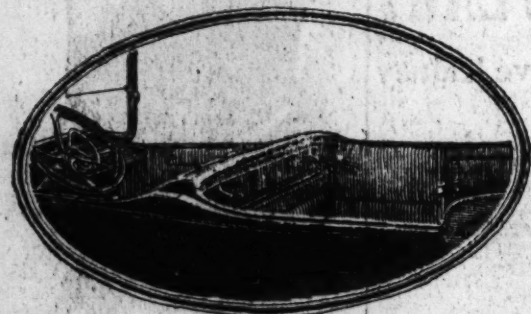
F. O. B. Factory.



THE price of the new model Chandler Six—the leading six—is \$1295. The Chandler is built for the thousands of men and women who are ready now to buy this great car at this low price. It offers the motor-car quality they demand at a price that pleases them. We are proud that with steel and aluminum and leather and all other motor car materials so high we can sell the Chandler for a price so low. Yes, there are lower prices, but there is no price so low for such a car. We could build a cheap car. That would be easy. But it would be a problem, indeed, to build a better car. We could build a small car, but the people who want the Chandler want roominess, power, sturdy construction and style. So we build the best six cylinder car in the world—then we fix the price as low as it can be made.

THIS policy has made the Chandler a price-pioneer in the quality six-cylinder field. This policy put on the market three years ago this month the first high-grade six selling for less than \$2000,—the \$1785 Chandler. This policy reduced that price a year later to \$1595, and this policy brings you now this Greater Six for \$1295.

"Large production" cannot be the explanation of any lower price than the Chandler price. For our 20,000 car production for this year is large enough—and more, too—to earn lowest costs.



The Walnut-Paneled Tonneau Cowl

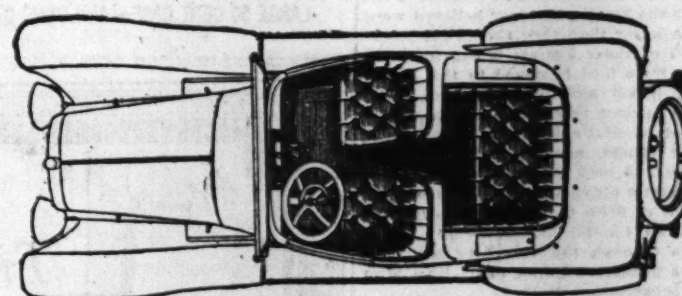
POWER Ample to take this car, loaded, anywhere that any automobile can go.

SPEED More than 999 out of every thousand car owners would ever want or dare to use.

MOTOR The Marvelous Chandler Motor—built in the Chandler factory for three years past and famous the world over. FREE FROM ANY HINT OF EXPERIMENTATION.

"Low overhead" cannot explain any lower price, for engineers and manufacturing experts and other car builders marvel at the simplicity and economy of our factory operations.

"Financial strength" cannot explain any lower price, for the Chandler Company's resources are extremely large, as nearly everyone now knows. So we have reason to be proud of the Chandler price, just as we are proud of This Greater Six.



Seating Arrangement, Chandler 4-Passenger Roadster

Most Beautiful of All New Motor Car Bodies; Before the Season's Over
Any Other Type Will Be Out of Date

Chandler Mechanical Excellence Admitted

Every one knows the Chandler pretty well now from the mechanical standpoint. Every one knows how Chandler pioneered the Light Six field—long in advance of any other six at a price less than \$2,000. Every one knows how the Chandler has made good right from the beginning.

The Chandler is almost everywhere in America now. Thousands of them, from coast to coast, in the hands of happy owners. So, we say, you know the mechanical excellence of this car. Now know the handsome new Chandler bodies.

The big seven-passenger car, with new body and walnut paneled tonneau cowl, is simply a delight. In grace of line we do not believe there is any other car to match it. You must see the car itself to know just how much we mean when we say it is the handsomest car of the year. We cannot describe it. The car itself makes any attempt at describing it seem futile.

Room to Spare—A Comfort Margin

There are a good many automobiles with seats, but not room, for seven persons. The big Chandler is a real seven-passenger car. There's room to spare—a comfort margin. The seats are wide and tilted a bit, and every one speaks of the "leg-room."

The interior finish, too, is in keeping with the rest of the car. The deep, pillowy hair cushions, upholstered in the new long-grain, semi-glazed leather, the walnut paneled tonneau cowl and all the other niceties of finish and completeness, reflect the Chandler Company's thought for your comfort and your sense of style.

So come now and see this car. We have the new Chandlers ready for inspection and demonstration, and can give you delivery at any time you designate, provided you place your order now.

Interesting Chandler Features

Body Finish—Chandler blue, high finish. Fenders, wheels and motor hood black. Deep cushioned upholstery covered with long-grain, semi-glazed leather.

Equipment—Highest grade equipment is a feature of the Chandler now as always, including Bosch High-Tension Magneto, Gray & Davis separate unit Electric Starting and Lighting System, Chandler aluminum crank case, Chandler full-floating silent spiral-bevel gear rear axle, silent chain drive for motor shafts, annular ball bearings, Stewart-Warner Magnetic Speedometer, Stewart Vacuum Gasoline Feed, Non-skid Tires in the rear, and all the usual incidental items.

We Want Everyone to Come and See the Big New Chandler Touring Car
and the New Chandler Four-Passenger Roadster

LEWIS AUTOMOBILE CO., 4700 Washington Av.

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Agents wanted in Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri in unoccupied territory.

Forest 1530

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Continued From Preceding Page.

similar result could be obtained in St. Louis.

"I have not changed my position since a year ago, when I told the post-dispatch that I would not engage a grand jury's time with a fishing expedition," he said. "Whenever I have what appears to be real evidence of intention to commit perjury in making a tax return, I will present the case to the grand jury just as I would in any other apparent violation of the law."

"There is in Missouri no statute providing a criminal penalty for failing to make a tax return. The law provides that the Assessor may double the assessment in such cases. The Circuit Attorney's office is not the proper place to institute a tax dodging investigation. The Board

of Equalization is clothed by the law with all the power necessary to make such an investigation, and it should be made by that board.

"Just before the board meets this spring, I am going to send to it a letter calling attention to the law and suggesting that an inquiry be made into assessments which obviously are false. The person making the assessment can be examined under oath by the board without interfering with a criminal prosecution, if a taxpayer should be examined by the grand jury and evidence that he had made a false return obtained, he could not be indicted because our law prohibits the indictment of a person who has testified before the grand jury."

"I believe the Board of Equalization could obtain some actual convictions on which successful prosecutions could be based, but I do not believe the evidence can be obtained any other way."

War upon Pain!

Pain is a visitor to every home and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a small bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered.

Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away instantly. It is really wonderful.

**Sloan's
Liniment**

for
**RHEUMATISM
SPRAINS
SORE MUSCLES**



DRINK HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST EVERY MORNING

Hopes every man and woman here will adopt this splendid health habit.

Says a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it washes poisons from system, and makes one feel clean, sweet and fresh.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, despondent, worried; some days head-achy, dull and unstrung; some days really incapacitated by illness.

If we all would practice the drinking of phosphated hot water before breakfast, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-sick, anaemic-looking souls with pasty, muddy complexions we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-cheeked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not rid itself each day of all the waste it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms ptomaine-like poisons in the bowels which are absorbed into the blood.

Just as necessary as it is to clean the ashes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and hot, so we must each

morning clear the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, are advised to drink each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of washing out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Millions of people who had their turn at constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, sick headaches, rheumatism, lumbago, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning-inside bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to anyone its cleansing, sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.

—Advertisement

MAYOR PLANS TO HAVE ESTATES PAY ALL BACK TAXES

Wants New Equalization Board to Present Bill to Next Legislature.

Mayor Kiel announced last night he would instruct his appointees to the Board of Tax Equalization to consider the advisability of a law, such as he understood existed in other states, that will authorize the city to assess estates for back taxes when it is found the owners had not returned all of the taxable property in his or her lifetime.

The Post-Dispatch has published, since June 22, four lists of estate inventories on file in the Probate Court, which furnish concrete evidence that \$11,999,638 of taxable personality in 93 estates have escaped taxation, depriving the city and State of \$23,000 a year in revenue.

Mayor Kiel said he was inclined to favor a law that would enable the city to collect taxes that escaped for about five years previous to the filing of an estate inventory. If such a law existed today, the city might collect \$1,410,000 of back taxes from the 93 estates investigated by the Post-Dispatch since last June.

It is the Mayor's purpose to select four members of the Equalization Board to act with City Assessor Schramm next March, who will have the courage to go after all tax dodgers and force them to amend their returns and make complete reports of holdings. He said he had only one appointee in mind at present, and that was Charles O. A. Brunk, his former business partner and a former State Senator.

It is customary for equalization boards to recommend legislation to correct defects of the taxing system in making a closing report to the Mayor. If the board this year should advise a back tax law, the Mayor said, he would transmit the recommendation to the Missouri Legislature, which convenes next January.

Wide Discrepancies Shown by Tax Returns and Six Inventories

SINCE the Post-Dispatch, on Jan. 8, published its third list of estates filed in the Probate Court, to show the amount of personal property in each that had escaped taxation, there have been filed six more inventories of estates in excess of \$10,000, which are presented herewith.

Since June 22, when the first list was published by the Post-Dispatch, 93 estates have been investigated, showing that \$14,277,388 of personal property was assessed during the owners' lifetime at only \$2,257,388.

This property escaping assessment annually was valued at \$11,999,638, and the city and State was deprived annually of \$23,000 of revenue that it should have derived under the present tax rate of \$2.35 per \$100.

The six large estates filed since Jan. 8 show that only \$6475 of personal property was returned for taxation out of \$246,446.04 that was subject to taxation. The estates follow:

Inventory	Subject of Taxation	Assessed
Charles W. Knapp	\$9,038.50	\$1350
William E. Hess	\$6,280.69	150
Anna E. Hess	\$5,743.59	1350
Caroline Pope	\$4,711.74	1125
Margaret R. Ludlow	\$3,524.34	400
Francis B. York	\$2,989.70	300
Totals	\$1,572,797.04	\$6475

CLARK DECLINES TO JOIN BRYAN IN FIGHT ON WILSON

Speaker Will Make No Alliance With Any Interests Opposing President, Friends Say.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

"Speaker Clark will not be forced by Bryan into opposition to President Wilson for nomination for the presidency. He will make no alliance of any kind with Bryan or with any interests with which Bryan is affiliated.

"He is not to be 'smoked out' of his position of quiet supervisor of the administration and of its policies by any promises or threats that can be made by Bryan adherents and the opponents of President Wilson.

"In the event of the withdrawal of President Wilson from the Democratic race will Speaker Clark consider the possibility of becoming a candidate himself.

"Will Not Commit Himself. "This is the position taken by the Speaker, known to every friend he has among the leaders in and out of Congress, but direct statements cannot be had from him. He is careful of the attitude of the Speaker, who is careful of the future of the Democratic party in campaigns yet to be fought.

"Within the last week many reports have been carried from Washington concerning the attitude of the Speaker. These reports have placed him against the administration preparedness program. He is not. He has declared for a national increase in national defense, and he is waiting on the reports of the House committee having these matters in charge, believing they will submit a satisfactory solution of the problems. He will support the work of these committees where they seem reasonable.

"It has been stated that emissaries from Bryan have gone to him with the olive branch and pledges of support if he will come into the open in a fight against Wilson on his legislative program. The Speaker has seen no such emissary and would hear with impatience promises of support from one who treacherously stabbed him when the presidency was within his grasp at the Baltimore convention.

"Has Not Counted Wilson Out. "It has been told to the Speaker that President Wilson has no chance of winning in the fall election because there will be arrayed against him the German vote, Tammany New York, New England and the Middle West, because of his advocacy of the preparedness issue. The Speaker does not believe it, or he is not convinced.

"They have built up these stories; let them tear them down," remarked the Speaker to a friend. "I am referring to the opponents of President Wilson, classed here as the followers of Bryan.

"Speaker Clark is viewing with suspicion many of the pledges of support for the presidency now coming to him. He does not understand the motive of some who fought him bitterly four years ago and were active then in the support of the other candidates."

Money-Saving Sale—Credit. Money invested in a Diamond is money saved. Let's Buy & Co., 33 N. 3rd St., 308 N. 3rd.

EAST ST. LOUIS CHARITY WORKER ENDS LIFE BY GAS

Body of Mrs. Sophie Campbell Found in Her Room; Had Been in Poor Health, Son Says.

Mrs. Sophie Campbell, 54 years old, who had been active in charitable and civic organizations of East St. Louis, was found dead from gas poisoning at 8 p. m. yesterday in a room at 818 North Eleventh street, East St. Louis, where she had been living with her husband, W. E. Campbell, an employee of Armour Packing Co. She was in bed with her head covered. A rubber tube led from the gas jet to underneath the covers.

"Campbell had gone to visit a sister in St. Louis Friday afternoon and had not returned when the body was found. Her son, W. E. Campbell Jr., said he believed his mother had killed herself because of ill health.

Information Bearing on the War. Find it in the 1916 World and Post-Dispatch Almanac and Encyclopedia. 100 crowded pages—2,000 facts and figures—edition 210,000. On sale at the Post-Dispatch counter. Price, 50c, by mail, 55c.

\$70,000 IN DRAFTS STOLEN

Mail Bags Stolen at Newton, Mo. Postoffice. NEWTON, Mo., Jan. 22.—Bank drafts with an estimated value of \$70,000 and a small amount of money were in a mail pouch stolen and carried here after the outboard mail left the postoffice last night.

Three arrests were made today. The robbers who took the pouch from the depot burned it after they had rifled it.

SUES HUSBAND'S BROTHER AND SISTERS FOR \$20,000

Mrs. Lydia Hoffmann Alleges Defendants Circulated Statements Which Estranged Her From William Hoffmann.

Mrs. Lydia Hoffmann sued yesterday against August Hoffmann, Rosa and Sofia Hoffmann, 285 Baldwin street, and Louise Ruhland, 238 North Grand avenue, her brother-in-law and sisters-in-law, alleging that they alienated the affections of her husband, William Hoffmann.

The plaintiff says that the defendants circulated statements about her in the neighborhood, where she and her husband lived at 311 Baldwin avenue, and talked about her to neighbors. In consequence of their acts, she says her husband and she separated in September, 1915. She sued for \$20,000 damages. The defendants could not be found for a statement.

MISS WILSON OUT OF HOSPITAL

President's Daughter Will Remain With Philadelphia Friends.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, departed from the hospital here today where on Jan. 13 she underwent an operation for the removal of adenoids and both tonsils. The operation was successful in every respect. It was stated at the hospital, Miss Wilson will remain here with friends until early next week.

SECRET WEDDING IS REVEALED

Dr. Philip H. Scherer and Miss Marie Reheis Married Jan. 15.

The secret wedding, Jan. 15, of Miss Marie Reheis, daughter of John A. Reheis of 3325 Utah place, to Dr. Philip H. Scherer of 2108 Potomac street, was announced last night at a card party at the home of Miss Adelaide Pfeffer of 337 Crittenden street. The couple were married in the parish house of St. Paul's Church, Grand avenue and Utah place. The bride's father is president of the St. Louis Lumber Co.

VENI! VIDI! VICI!

WHAT the Musical Critics of the leading St. Louis papers said of the test given by the Silverstone Music Co. at the Victoria Theater last Tuesday night, when Christine Miller, the eminent contralto, sang in direct comparison with her own records on the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.

St. Louis Republic, Jan. 19, 1916

UNUSUAL DEMONSTRATION OF EDISON INVENTION GIVEN TO LARGE CROWD AT THE VICTORIA

BY HOMER MOORE.

A unique performance was given last night at the Victoria Theater by the Silverstone Music Company, when Miss Christine Miller and the new Edison phonograph gave a concert, whose principal object was to prove that Mr. Edison's new invention actually reproduces or, as his representatives put it, re-creates the voice.

First Miss Miller would sing, then the phonograph would reproduce one of her songs from a record previously made. Finally Miss Miller sang a duet with herself, aided and abetted by the phonograph. * * *

Mr. Silverstone opened the performance with a complimentary tribute to Mr. Edison, a large painting of whom, draped in an American flag, adorned the stage. * * *

The phonograph played and Miss Miller sang sometimes one, sometimes the other, and it proved to be so perfect a recreation of her voice that one could hardly tell which was singing unless he aided his ears with his eyes.

Other numbers revealed the similarity of tone produced by the phonograph to that of the orchestra, the piano and the violin. Mr. Walsh playing with the phonograph, alternating with it and playing an obligato to it with thrilling effect.

An audience that filled the theater applauded the singer, violinist and phonograph with enthusiasm.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Jan. 19, 1916

A NOTED CONTRALTO APPEARS IN DUET WITH PHONOGRAPH

Miss Christine Miller, a contralto of note in oratorio and concert work, took part in the interesting experiment last night at the Victoria Theater, in which a phonograph company sought to demonstrate how closely Edison records of Miss Miller's singing approximate the quality of her real voice. Admission was by invitation only, but the theater was packed.

Arthur L. Walsh playing the violin on the stage and Carl Fleisch and Albert Spaulding supplying the phonograph discs. The music of the latter was better than that of Walsh's real violin, for Fleisch and Spaulding are great virtuosos, playing on fine instruments. The phonograph gave their upper notes a lovely fluting quality, and in the lower register retained much of the characteristic quality of the violin and G strings.

PROGRAM

Records Used in Miss Miller's Test:
Oh, Heat in the Lord—Edith (M. Gieseler), Christine Miller
Abide With Me (Liddle), Christine Miller
Bonnie Doon (Burns), Christine Miller
My Ain Country (Hanna), Christine Miller
Old Folks at Home (Foster), Christine Miller
Ab, My Son (Le Propre), Christine Miller
Meditation, T. H. (M. Gieseler), Christine Miller
Ave Maria (Schubert-Wilhelm), Carl Fleisch
Ave Maria (Bach-Gounod), Carl Fleisch
Arthur L. Walsh, Violinist, with a bonafide recreation of above violin solos.
The Two Larks (Liszt), Christine Miller
Piano Solo—Andersen, Bonnet
Paraphrase on "Lullaby," Christine Miller
Recorded by American Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Christine Miller as she appeared in last Tuesday night's Tone Test Recital

Why does Miss Miller sing in tone tests only with Edison records on the Diamond Disc Phonograph when she has made records for needle type machines? Does it not demonstrate the fact that the New Edison diamond-Disc Phonograph is a scientific accomplishment lifted out of the realm of the talking machine into that of the finest musical instrument.

The following tone tests have been given by the Silverstone Music Co. to afford the music lovers an opportunity to judge whether our statements are correct, that the Edison is the only instrument that can be compared alongside the original voice.

Miss Elizabeth Spencer, noted soprano, sang in tone test at the Victoria Theater, Oct. 21, 1915.

Miss Christine Miller, eminent contralto, sang in tone test at the Victoria Theater, Jan. 18, 1916.

in due time we will have other artists sing in tone test

SILVERSTONE

1124 OLIVE STREET
(—I came—I saw—I conquered)

Society Re-Elects Redfield. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, was re-elected president of the National Society for Promotion of Industrial Education at the closing session of its annual convention today. William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, F. W. Thomas of Topeka, Kan., and Clarence H. Howard, St. Louis, are members of the Executive Committee.

24 Hogs, 16 Cattle Die on One Farm. TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Jan. 22.—Twenty-four hogs and 16 cattle infected with the foot and mouth disease were discovered on the farm of A. J. Houck, seven miles northeast of here today. The animals will be killed as soon as tracheas, in which to bury them, can be dug. This (Christian) county already is under quarantine.

TAKE SALTS IF YOUR BACK HURTS SAYS DRUGS ONLY EXCITE THE KIDNEYS

Salts is absolutely harmless to flush your kidneys and neutralize uric acid, thus ending all Bladder trouble.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys. Keep your kidneys clean by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids which so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.—ADV.

Globe-Democrat, Jan. 19, 1916

VOICE, VIOLIN, BOTH PERFECTLY RECORDED BY THE EDISON

The large audience of music lovers who heard Christine Miller, the celebrated contralto, sing last night at the Victoria Theater in a tone-test recital, could not find adequate words to express their astonishment at the wonderful revelation of hearing the human voice match perfectly the re-created voice as developed through Edison's new achievement, the diamond disc phonograph.

Each one in this large and critical audience sat in amazement at the revelation which greeted their ears. A tone from a phonograph that was a positive duplicate of the same from the human throat. All the warmth, sympathy, richness and mellowness of one echoed to the other. It was hardly believable, but their eyes and ears told them it was true.

Miss Miller sang a counter melody with her own re-created voice, thus giving the rather singular performance of a duet with herself.

Not a person in the audience was able to say whether Miss Miller was singing or the new diamond disc phonograph was playing, and all were convinced that the instrument is all that Mr. Edison claims for its absolute and true recreation of the human voice.

Arthur I. Walsh performed on the violin with the re-created violin records made by the famous masters, in order to demonstrate that the real violin tone is perfectly reproduced. This tone test is the second one given under the direction of the Silverstone Music Company, and conforms with a previous announcement made by Mark Silverstone, president, that he would give another tone test for the benefit of those turned away at the first recital.

St. Louis Times, Jan. 19, 1916

SINGER PERFORMS A DUET WITH SELF AT VICTORIA

An uncanny as well as charming rendition of two favorite Scotch songs, "Bonnie Doon" and "My Ain Country," was heard at the Victoria Theater, Tuesday night, at the tone-test recital given by Miss Christine Miller, under the auspices of the Silverstone Music Company. The theater was crowded to capacity.

The weirdness of the recital consisted in hearing two voices, each pure and distinct while only a single singer could be seen. Miss Miller presented the songs as duets, singing with a laboratory recreation of her own voice that has been made by Thomas A. Edison. The recreation was so exactly like Miss Miller's voice that it was not possible to tell one from the other, according to those who heard the recital.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mark Silverstone, who also delivered a brief eulogy on Mr. Edison and his wonderful work.

Free Concert Daily

Come in and hear the records which were used in Miss Miller's tone test. They will be played in our Diamond-Disc Hall, and judge for yourself why the New Edison is said to open a new era in music.

FOWLER SAYS INDICTMENTS WERE OBTAINED BY BRIBERY

He and Two Others Accused of Alleged Conspiracy to Remove Fowler from Washington to New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Former Representative H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, Henry B. Martin and Herman Schulteis of Labor's National Peace Council, under indictment in New York for alleged conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust act by restraining the shipment of munitions of war to foreign countries, appeared before a United States Commissioner today to fight removal to New York. The hearing was not concluded and will be resumed Monday.

Take Iron, Says Doctor, if You Want Plenty of "Stay There" Strength Like an Athlete!

Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous Run-down People 200% Stronger in Two Weeks' Time, in Many Cases.

Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a specialist of New York, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong, but they can't tell what it is. Generally, however, doctors for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or some of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years. While the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can walk or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength

again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen doctors of nervous run-down people who were suffering all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of depression, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron acetate or lactate of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in the form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the arena, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of it.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is one of the newer organic iron compounds. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. On the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. It is dispensed in this city by Judge & Dolph Drug Co., Wolf-Wilman Drug Co., Johnson-Endre-Pauler Drug Co. and all other druggists.—ADV.

EFFECT UNCERTAIN IF SEGREGATION BILL IS PASSED

Two Ordinances Will Be Voted On at Special Election to Be Held Feb. 29.

The Post-Dispatch today points out the possible effects on the negro and white populations of the city, if either of the segregation ordinances is adopted by a majority vote at a special initiative election to be held Feb. 29.

One ordinance, providing that negroes in the future may not move into city blocks in which 75 per cent of the houses are occupied by white persons, would, if adopted, limit the residence of negroes to about 120 city blocks scattered from O'Fallon Park to Carondelet and from the levee to West Cabanne place.

The other ordinance, prohibiting negroes moving into blocks that are occupied wholly by white residents, if it were the only one adopted, would leave about 200 city blocks available to negroes for residence.

The first and most stringent ordinance is called by its supporters the "mixed block" ordinance, and the other might be styled the "solid block" ordinance. The adoption of the mixed block ordinance would render the solid block measure superfluous, as the effect aimed at in the latter is accomplished in the more stringent measure.

Each ordinance will be voted on sep-

arately, and either will be adopted if a majority of those voting on it vote "yes."

To avoid the charge that the proposed segregation is class legislation and, therefore, unconstitutional, such ordinance stipulates that its provisions operate equally against either white or negro residents. White persons will be prohibited from moving into solid negro blocks or mixed negro blocks if the measures become law. Neither ordinance attempts to restrict the ownership of real estate in any city block by either whites or negroes, but regulates solely the use of property for residence, abode or purposes of assembly.

It is asserted by those officially representing the civic organizations campaigning for the adoption of both measures, that neither negroes nor whites, now occupying homes in mixed blocks, would be compelled to move elsewhere if the mixed block ordinance is adopted and they should find themselves in a minority of less than 25 per cent of the block residents. This interpretation of the mixed-block ordinance was expressed also by Associate City Counselor Truman P. Young and Warren McGinnis, attorney for the Real Estate Exchange, when questioned by a Post-Dispatch reporter.

Warning Is Dismissed. A question of some past developments from the fact that the wording of the two ordinances in this respect is dissimilar, giving rise to possible disagreement as to the respective meanings. The author of the two bills, former Judge Seneca N. Taylor, is dead.

In the draft of the solid-block ordinance, Judge Taylor wrote: "Nothing herein contained shall be construed or interpreted to prevent any person who is the date of the passage of this ordinance, shall have acquired a legal right to occupy as a residence, any building or portion thereof, from exercising such legal right."

Although this ordinance would affect only such blocks as were occupied entirely by one race or the other, Judge Taylor saw fit to expressly protect the right of others who are at present living in any block, but did not repeat the phrase in the mixed-block ordinance, where it would seem to have more application.

The mixed-block ordinance, in section 1, recites that: "From and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any white person to use as a residence or place of abode, any house, building or structure, or any part thereof, located in any colored block, as the same is hereinafter defined." It makes the same stipulation regarding the use of a colored block in a white block, which is defined as a block in which 75 per cent of the houses are occupied by white residents at the time the ordinance becomes effective.

Status of Servants. The only section of the mixed block ordinance that seems to have any bearing on the question of continued residence by minority residents, is section 5, which reads: "Nothing in this ordinance shall affect the LOCATION OF RESIDENCES, PLACES OF ABODE OR OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THIS ORDINANCE, and nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent OCCUPATION of residence by white or colored servants or employees on the premises on which they are so employed."

Attorneys Young and McGinnis say that it is the "evident intent" of the section to protect persons now residing in such blocks from the penalties imposed by the ordinance for failure to move if they are living in a block dominated by the opposite race. Both said, however, that the language is subject to interpretation.

The longest section of the mixed block ordinance, section 4, deals exclusively with the question of how a "residence, place of abode or public assembly" may be built or erected, which is synonymous with "located." The owner or agent must stipulate the purpose of such proposed building in applying for a building permit. Attorneys said it is possible that the succeeding section, which discusses the location of such buildings established previous to the approval of the ordinance, refers only to this and not to the use or occupancy of such existing buildings by white or negro tenants. The "occupation" of houses in mixed blocks by these of the opposite race, is only assured clearly or beyond question in the case of "servants or employees."

Owners and Agents Also Liable. The penalty for unlawful occupation of a house in a mixed block is a fine of from \$10 to \$100, and each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense. (Owners and agents of property in which such violations occur are subject to the same penalty.)

It was pointed out that if the intent of the ordinance should be construed by the courts to be that it shall be unlawful for white persons to live in a negro block, or vice versa, the measure might produce a very different effect upon the existing situation than its proponents say is contemplated. It would compel thousands of white families to vacate houses they now occupy on the opposite side of streets to negroes, and it would force a greater number of negro families to move under similar conditions, to avoid liability to fines. It might cause a congestion of negroes in the 150 or more blocks they now dominate, and force some negroes to seek residence beyond the city limits.

The definition of a block in the ordinance is not the common acceptance of the word. A block, the ordinance states, shall constitute both sides of a street to the rear of the lots thereon, between two adjacent, intersecting or crossing streets. Where the opposite sides of a street are not equal length, a house, "any part of which is opposite the end of and facing an intersecting street, shall be construed as being in the same block with the adjacent property with street or house numbers receding and which front in the same direction."

In many parts of the city, negroes occupy houses on one side of a street, while white residents continue to be the only occupants of the opposite side. There are in the city two principal negro colonies, in which it is estimated, more than two-thirds of the 10,000 negro families reside. The largest colony is that along the proposed central parkway route of Chestnut street and Lawton avenue. It is bounded roughly by Chouteau avenue on the south, Grand avenue on the

west, Pike street on the north and Twelfth street on the east. The other colony is in the vicinity of the Summer (negro) High School, and is bounded roughly by Taylor avenue on the west, St. Louis avenue on the north, Whittier street on the east and Lucky street on the south. An arm of this colony extends eastwardly from Whittier to Vandeventer, along West Belle place, Fairfax and Finney avenues and partly on Cook avenue.

Occasional negro residents, ranging from one to six families, are to be found residing in virtually every one of the 28 political wards of the city. There are solid blocks of negroes in the center of West End districts such as on West Cabanne place, between Cabanne and Maple avenues, and in Carondelet east of Broadway a small colony.

Between Soper and Kraus streets. At the western end of Fairground Park there is a negro colony occupying several city blocks, and east of O'Fallon Park there are about five blocks dominated by negroes. On Semple and Belt avenues, north of Cote Brillante, there are several negro residents, and south of Forest Park, on Northrup avenue, there is a small colony.

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272 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES TO GET JANUARY DIPLOMAS

Exercises Will Be Held This
Week in Five of Six
Institutions.



PRICE LIST BOTTLES FROM
UPON APPLICATION

RIEGER'S
Monogram
Whiskey

MADE IN U.S.A.

**RIEGER'S
Monogram
WHISKEY**

Express Prepaid

8 Full Quarts
Rieger's
Monogram,
Extra Dry Blend, \$5

4 Full Quarts
Rieger's
Monogram,
Extra Dry Blend, \$3

FREE American
distillation and
bottling with
correctness with
every order—over
286,000 customers have
proven this whis-
key has ever dis-
tilled. For satisfac-
tion and tenderness
of flavor it
cannot be equalled.
Send remittance
with order. Money
refunded if not
perfectly satisfac-
tory.

J. KIEHN & CO.,
1206 Greenwood St.,
Chicago

Commercial Course—Beatrice Elima-
bury, Martha B. Murphy, Catherine
M. Frell, Hazel Edith Schell, Dor-
othy May Will, Isabel Marie Williams,
Lillian Louise Dittmer, Paul Vernon
Hays, George H. Goldstein, George El-
James.
Domestic Science Course—Julia Mae
Cook, Jessie Rutherford, Frederick
H. Annable Lytic, Helen Cecilia
Barry.
Manual Training Course—Elmer H.
Went, Clarence William Clobes, Wil-
liam Hays, Arthur Louis Heinze,
Norman A. Kansteller, Abe Klein, H.
Anton Long, G. Theodore Switzer,
Frank H. H. Williams, M. William-
son P. Zacharias.
Soldan High School.
College scientific course—Edna May
Lind.
Manual course—Kathryn Royal Par-

Scientific Course—Frederick Douglass Inge.

General Course—Jonathan Lytle Coston, Richard A. Hudlin Jr., William Roy Watson, Fredrea Beatrice Harmon, Clara L. Hayes, Azora Ollie Hobson, Anna C. Jacobs, Wilmer Moore, Ethlene Rebecca Smith and Etta Lafetra Word.

That touring car may be sold with least delay through a Post-Dispatch Want Ad, and runabouts and electric cars find ready purchasers through the "Wants."

Classification.

ADOPTION

AGENTS

AGENCY RENT LISTS

ANIMALS

APARTMENTS (For Sale)

APARTMENTS (For Sale)

AUTOMOBILES

ATTORNEYS

BICYCLES

BIRDS-POULTRY

BOLLS, LAUNDRY

BOARD

BOOKS, PERIODICALS

BUILDERS COLUMN

BUILDING MATERIAL

BUNGALOWS

BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES

A GIGANTIC SELLING CAMPAIGN THAT WILL OVERSHADOW ANY SIMILAR OFFER PREVIOUSLY MADE BY THIS HOUSE OR ANY CONCERN IN THE PIANO BUSINESS

**Buy From the Makers
You Save the Retail
Dealers Profit
Starck Makes Pianos**

**STORE OPEN
EVENINGS TILL
9 O'CLOCK**

Unity of Action," even
to Help You." Inspiring
school at 9:30 a. m. Epwe
s. m.

TEMPLE ISF

King's highway and
Sunday morning serm
Robert Leon Harrison
lect, "God's Poems." Th
will be rendered
"Adoration" Barowski
ed be the Lord God of
unto unto. "God is Our
anthem. "Rebtri


~~~~~  
BUNNAGE—Will sell to 4

[illegible]

and 12 tables; mahogany finish. Inquire May Furniture Co., 2

[illegible]

40 **FIXTURES** Wtd.—To buy comb

[illegible]

## MOTOR CYCLE Wtd.—To exchange

[illegible]











## ADERS! 99

**ADVERS! OB**

**FINISHED FLATS-APARTMENTS**

**WEST**

1  
DENISON. Best-Price home west 4  
and reception hall; completely fur-  
nished; good place for sale at a bargain.  
Box 100, 20 E. Cabany 1100. (4)

2  
BOL. PL. 3200-5 furnished or un-  
furnished, room, single or on corner, bath  
and heat; elegantly cooked meals served  
and maintenance since cars  
for well-known St. Louisian.  
Leland 4215, Delmar 4000. (4)

**NORTH**

3  
ONE. 1800-4-Completely furnished, 2  
flat, 20 minutes to Broadway and  
Lew Jock; \$12 per month for furni-  
ture. Phone Lincoln 1112. (4)

4  
MEMENTO. 400-4 rooms, complete, all  
modern. \$13 month; \$4 week. Box  
3204. (4)

**FINISHED HOUSES FOR RENT**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

5  
FINISHED APARTMENT-Well fur-  
nished; heated; piano, sewing machine,  
car. Leland 43. (4)

6  
SHED COTTAGE-4 rooms, com-  
plete electric light, heat, couple for house-  
work, or will rent for \$6 per week. Box  
1000. Post-Dispatch. (4)

7  
FINISHED FLAT-Three rooms, complete-  
furnished; owner will turn over furni-  
ture, except to anyone desiring to buy  
for same. Furniture good condition.  
to \$2.50 week or \$10 month. Box 7.  
Post-Dispatch. (4)

**CENTRAL**

8  
SHED COTTAGE-Five rooms; bath;  
heat; nicely furnished. \$12.50 Wash-  
ington 2775. (4)

**SOUTH**

9  
FLA. 2204-4-room house, hot water  
convenient to Compton cars. Grand  
Central 2775. (4)

**WEST**

10  
PERTONER. 1801-Furnished 4-room flat;  
share expenses with couple or people 4.

11  
ING PL. 3401-3 rooms, well fur-  
nished, because of having to leave the city,  
at all very low price. (1) Just 11 apply  
Cabany 1100. (4)

12  
SHED RINGALOW-Complete: 3  
convenient to trains and cars;  
to reasonable couple. Box 1117.  
Leland 4215. (4)

13  
KSM-Owner will rent elegantly  
furnished modern private residence; 3 large  
rooms; 1 acre around; large barn-  
stable. (4)

14  
KSM-Will rent my completely fur-  
nished 1-room house, newly decorated; all  
appliance; reasonable. (4)

15  
KSM-Owner will rent elegantly  
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stable. (4)

20  
KSM-Will rent my completely fur-  
nished 1-room house, newly decorated; all  
appliance; reasonable. (4)

**NORTH**

21  
FLA. 2204-4-room house, hot water  
convenient to Compton cars. Grand  
Central 2775. (4)

**FLATS WANTED**

22  
Wid.-4 or 5 room lower; central  
city. Box 1117. Post-Dispatch. (4)

23  
Wid.-Or apartment; 4 or 5 rooms;  
best furnished on home-olive car  
or 100. Post-Dispatch. (4)

**FINISHED FLATS WANTED**

24  
Wid.-3 rooms, well furnished. West  
side couple, about \$24. Box 1117.  
Post-Dispatch. (4)

25  
Wid.-Or apartment; 4 or 5 rooms;  
best furnished on home-olive car  
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**SOUTH**

[illegible]















# POST-DISPATCH'S REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE NEWS

BY  
BERRY MOORE

## REALTY ACTIVITY MARKED IN FLATS AND APARTMENTS

Early Transfers of the Year Believed to Presage Revival in All Lines, With Resultant Transactions of Importance in the Downtown District.

### NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK IS UNDER WAY

Shubert Building to Have Five More Stories; Chestnut Street Section on Both Sides of Twelfth Attracting Much Interest.

Activity in investment holdings since the first of the year has increased appreciably. This is shown by the larger number of transfers of flats and apartment houses, although the demand has extended only in one instance to property in the business district east of Eighteenth street.

The one exception was the purchase by Krege, owner of five and ten cent stores, of the 99-year lease of the property at the southeast corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue. Krege took the corner, ostensibly as a site for a huge store for his wares, but primarily, it is said, as a speculation, notwithstanding the fact that he paid Ed Wolf, the original lessee, a big bonus for the holding.

The Weisels-Gerhart Co., Krege's local representative in real estate transactions, tried to get the adjoining property on Washington avenue, but the price put upon it made its purchase in this connection prohibitory.

Work on Downtown Structures.

Work soon will be well under way in the downtown section on several structures of more than ordinary importance, including the building of the Pulitzer Publishing Co., for the Post-Dispatch, at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, the Orpheum Theater, at the southeast corner of Ninth and St. Charles and the Mercantile Trust annex, at the southeast corner of Eighth and St. Charles streets. The site for the annex for the Mercantile Trust Co. has been secured, and actual work only awaits the possession of the premises, which has been delayed because all the tenants' leases of the old buildings have not been adjusted.

These operations will form, agents believe, the nucleus for a wide and comprehensive movement in this part of the city, with investments in private interests as well as building projects by professionals as a feature. Capital is awaiting sound investment, while the prevailing rates of interest are unpropitious.

Plans are being perfected for a five-story addition to the Shubert Theater building at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Locust streets, which will increase its height from five to ten stories. The Union Electric Light and Power Co. occupies a large part of the Shubert Theater Building, and the erection of the addition has been decided upon in order to provide for the company's growth.

The Corner Realty Co., the lessee of the property, owned in fee by Isaac H. Lionberger, has completed arrangements with the Mercantile Trust Co. for a building loan of \$250,000, and construction will be begun at an early date.

Downtown Structure Enlarged.

The former Inland Type Foundry Building at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Locust streets, was recently enlarged from seven to nine stories to meet the needs of the Troiloff-Dunkner Carpet Co., which recently removed from Fourth street to Twelfth street.

Interest is displayed in Chestnut street property between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets, according to Peter Robinson, in view of its future as the center of automobile trade. Several offers, it is understood, have been made for plots in this locality.

As was recently announced, plans are being made for a series of stores for automobiles at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, the construction to begin soon. This project is being backed by George T. Burdick, who has announced plans for a seven-story, fireproof hotel for the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Olive streets.

Negotiations have been pending for several months for the purchase, or for a 99-year lease of the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Olive streets, owned by the McDonald estate. The interests which seek this corner contemplate, it is said, the erection of a building, for either hotel or mercantile purposes, the corner being one of the most attractive in the business district.

Other Improvements Planned.

The improvement of a number of prominent corners, both east and west of Twelfth street is being considered, together with other projects, including that for the location in the business district of a big central interurban passenger station.

Approximately 15 percent of the space in the largest downtown office structures which was considered owing to adverse conditions, or through natural incidents to the opening of the Railway Exchange Building, has been secured.

This applies especially to the Wainwright Interurban Life and Title Building, recently vacated by the removal of the Railway Exchange Building, of the office of several railroads.

## 2 New Apartment Houses Just Completed in Parkview Addition



F. J. Cornwell & Son have just completed two attractive apartment buildings at the corner of Interstate and Von Versen avenue, in the North Parkview addition. The buildings, occupying a lot 100x125 feet, comprises 12 suites of five rooms, sun parlor and sleeping porch, the latter being equipped with built-in beds.

The cost, exclusive of the ground, is estimated at \$50,000.

The addition, which was the site of the Delmar race track, and which was laid out and improved at a cost of \$200,000, is being rapidly built up with high-class apartment buildings and houses.

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## TWELVE-FAMILY HOUSE TO BE READY FOR USE IN SPRING

Ground for Apartment Structure Is Purchased in North Parkview.

### 8 DWELLINGS ARE SOLD

Page Boulevard Property Transferred in Deal Involving \$57,500.

Announcement has been made of a number of important realty improvements to be finished in the spring.

Victor E. Rhodes will erect a 12-family building at the northwest corner of Eastgate and Von Versen avenues, in North Parkview, on ground having a frontage of 122 feet on Eastgate and 152 feet on Von Versen, which he has purchased from W. P. Morschel for \$10,000. Eugene J. Althelm handled the sale. The building will have six apartments of five rooms each and six of six rooms each. There will be sun parlors and sleeping porches. The investment will be \$20,000.

Mrs. Marie Prendergast will erect a three-story apartment at 6521 Waterman avenue, to contain one apartment of 12 rooms on each floor. It will be of reinforced concrete. The investment is to be about \$45,000.

The Terminal Railroad Association has begun the erection of a two-story brick building at 806 Ranken avenue, for the use of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is to cost \$13,000 to \$20,000. It will be completed about April 1 and will be used in the dining car service. Everything used in a dining car will be stored there. The cars will be stocked from the building.

Eight dwellings sold in one deal. Eight dwellings at the southwest corner of Page boulevard and Jones street have been sold by the Maloney-Caterling Co. to Joseph Slater, who gave in part payment a 10-room brick dwelling at 401 West street, for \$20,000. The lot is 60x125 feet. The yearly rental is \$243. Cobbs was represented by Eugene J. Althelm and Collins by the Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust Co.

Louis F. Kupferle has sold his 11-room residence at 31 Kingsbury place to the Third Estate Real Estate Co. for \$14,000. The lot is 60x125 feet. Kupferle was represented by W. W. Hauschulte and Sam Hamburg Jr. of the Rosenbaum-Hauschulte Real Estate Co.

The American Surety Co. has leased the third floor of the Third National Bank Building. The company has twice as much space as it formerly had on the fifth floor.

Frank H. Houston, vice president of the Third National Bank, will build a fine three-story residence at 5565 Lindell boulevard, at a cost of about \$25,000, for A. J. Siegel, president of the Hutfig and Door Co.

PRIZE CARNATION AND SEED WILL BE NAMED "ST. LOUIS"

150,000 Flowers Will Be Exhibited and Judged at Annual Exhibit Here This Week.

The largest, most perfect and most fragrant carnation to be exhibited at the annual convention of the American Carnation Society to be held at the Planters Hotel next Wednesday and Thursday, will go forth from the convention a perpetual advertisement of St. Louis. The flower will be named "St. Louis," and the seed to be sold will be labeled with the name.

The convention rooms at the Planters during the two-day meeting will be virtually the garden spot of the city. More than 150,000 carnations will be on display and a majority of these will be entered in the competition to become the "St. Louis."

The winning flower will be chosen for its color, size, calyx, thickness and fibrousness of stem, substance, fragrance and form. More than 300 delegates are expected to attend the convention.

CHRISTIAN BRINKOP R. E. CO.

The Christian Brinkop Real Estate Co. reports the sale of 100 acres of land, the account of Lucy M. Dietz to William H. Dietz, for \$10,000.

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## MODERN BUSINESS BUILDING PLANNED FOR MAGUIRE LOT

Purchase of Site by Beckmann Marks First Ownership Change in Period of 60 Years.

As a site for a modern business building, William E. Beckmann has purchased from the heirs of John Maguire, founder of the John Maguire Real Estate Co., a vacant lot, 22x109 feet, at 215 Walnut street.

The sale is noteworthy by reason of the fact that this is the first time that the property has changed ownership since 1856, it having been held by Maguire and his heirs for a period of 60 years.

The John Maguire Real Estate Co. was organized in 1856 in the building which formerly occupied the lot opposite the old cathedral. After the death of its founder the real estate agency was incorporated with James H. Maguire as its president.

Beckmann, a dealer in bakers' supplies at 12 South Second street, will use the building to be erected on the lot in conjunction with his second street building. A large warehouse occupies an adjoining lot and a building of this nature will, it is said, probably be erected.

## TWO APARTMENT SITES SOLD IN ONE ADDITION

Joseph A. Muldoon and Victor E. Rhodes Buy Ground on East Gate Avenue in North Parkview.

Joseph R. Muldoon has purchased through Cornet & Zeigeb a site on East Gate avenue in North Parkview addition, for a three-family apartment building. The frontage of the lot is 40 feet.

Each apartment will have five rooms, tile bath, and there will be front and rear porches.

There will be a grandstand drive on the south side of the building leading to the garage in the rear of the premises.

The building will introduce many new features.

Another sale of Cornet & Zeigeb was that of a lot on East Gate avenue, 300 feet east of Delmar boulevard, in North Parkview, to Victor E. Rhodes, who will erect several handsome apartment buildings, the lot having a frontage of 30 feet.

These will comprise six apartments with all the latest devices and appliances which will be beautifully appointed throughout.

## FRANCE AND ITALY BUYING MULES IN EAST ST. LOUIS

Will Be Used in Mountain Campaign Against Austria, and to Haul French Artillery.

The French and Italian Governments have been buying mules at the National Stockyards in East St. Louis. They are to be used by the Italians for pack mules on their mountainous Austrian front, while the French will use them to haul artillery.

The Italians selected about 1000 last week, and the French 600. The purchase price is said to have been about \$12 a head. Neither nation had bought mules previously.

The British have not purchased any horses for several weeks. They now have 15,000 in this country, awaiting transportation, and will be out of the market until the traffic congestion is relieved. The Belgians, purchasing under an open contract, which allows them to buy at any time, were out of the market last week.

The French are taking about 1500 horses a week, and the Italians 600. Nearly 200,000 horses have been bought by the allies since the war started, about 100,000 of them being sold each week at the yards, including what the allies buy. During the first half of 1915 the allies virtually had the market cornered, and were taking 1000 horses a day.

## FIRST ST. LOUIS CHURCH SOCIAL SECRETARY MARRIES AN ATHLETE

Miss Leona Virginia Tuttle, a Principal in Second Street McKendree College Wedding.

Miss Leona Virginia Tuttle, who was the first church social secretary in St. Louis, formerly secretary, in succession, to the Rev. George Wood Anderson, pastor of Union M. E. Church; the Rev. M. H. Liechler and the Rev. E. C. Culp, pastors of the Maple Avenue M. E. Church, and since September to Dr. H. W. Hunt, president of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., was married at 5 o'clock last night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Tuttle, 407 Baccara avenue, to Marvin W. Krieger, director of athletics at McKendree College.

The wedding gives the college community its second matrimonial experience in a week. A week ago yesterday Henry R. Krieger, professor of agriculture, married Miss Stella Bernice Barry. Miss Tuttle had been staying at the Barry home.

Krieger and Miss Tuttle had been engaged four years. He was employed in St. Louis and was taking theological instruction under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Anderson, pastor of Union Church, when Miss Tuttle was the church's social secretary.

United Hebrew Temple Song Service.

A special song service will be held Friday evening in the United Hebrew Temple, King's Highway and Von Versen streets, in which several soloists will be heard. Albert Davidson, violinist, will play the "Lagema," by Wienawski.

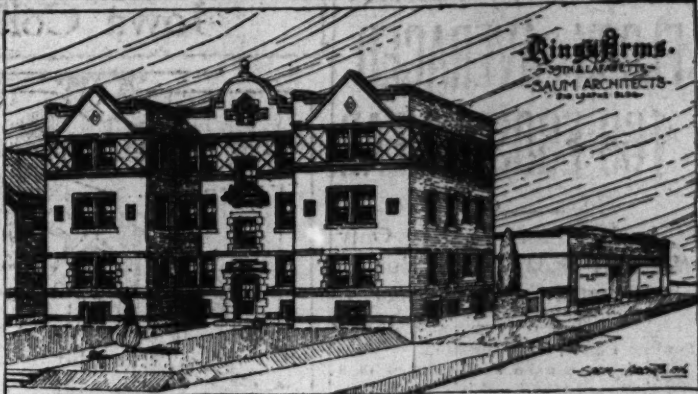
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## South Side Apartment and Store Building Will Cost \$35,000



Work has been begun on a high-class apartment house at the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth street and Lafayette avenue, together with two store buildings at the south end of the Thirty-ninth street front. The investment, exclusive of the site, will aggregate \$35,000. The apartments, which are to be known as the "King's Arms," will comprise six suites of five rooms, with bath, large sun parlors, and with disappearing beds, thus giving the efficiency of six rooms.

The facade will be tudor domestic style, with variegated wall brick, laid with white joints, and with cut-stone trimmings. The store buildings, in the same style, will be connected with the apartment house with brick garden wall.

The Saum architects, who made the plans and who will let the owners of the building, have built up and sold several large pieces of property in this addition, which have worked more or less to its enhancement. Incidentally they look forward to a big revival in realty and building operations, especially in this section the forthcoming spring, the latest evinced on the part of both private investors and professional operators being most reassuring.

The S. C. Harveline Construction Co. has been awarded the contract for the erection of the "King's Arms" apartments.

## OLIVE STREET ROAD TRACT IS ACQUIRED BY UNITED RAILWAYS

Purchase Through Chas. F. Vogel Co. Believed to Have Been Made for Shops and Yards.

The United Railways has purchased, through the Charles F. Vogel Real Estate Co., 2.24 acres on the south side of Olive street road between Ferguson and Pennsylvania avenues.

The tract, triangular in form, has been acquired, it is understood, for shops and yards.

The heirs of Frederick Biebusch, the sellers, who are nonresidents, were represented by C. E. Ostermann of the Vogel Co., who has effected numerous other sales for these interests.

Ostermann believes that the sale will have the effect of stimulating values in that district.

## MORE ROOMS AT THE WARWICK

New Floor for Hotel at Fifteenth and Locust Opened.

The Warwick Hotel, Fifteenth and Locust streets, has opened a new floor, just completed, adding 27 rooms to its capacity, making a total of 222 rooms. The rooms are arranged in suites in any number from two to seven each, equipped with a combination shower and tub bath.

The furnishings and decorations of the new rooms are on a somewhat more elaborate scale than was attempted when the house was opened, but the original color scheme has been adhered to. G. F. A. Bruggeman, who furnished the plans for the new M. A. A. building, is the architect, and the work was completed under the direction of James E. Bright, contractor, at a cost approximating \$40,000.

## FLORIDA DIXIE LIMITED

Via L. & N., N. C. & St. L. Ry. and Connections  
ONLY ONE NIGHT EN ROUTE  
Leaves St. Louis 2:15 P. M. Daily  
Arrive Jacksonville 7:30 next evening.

Offering much the FASTEST service to Florida. This high-class ALL STEEL tourist train carries observation and compartment sleepers, also drawing-room sleepers between St. Louis and Jacksonville. Coach service. Low round-trip winter tourist tickets on sale daily with return limit June 1st. Many diverse routes available.

City Ticket Office, 312 N. Eighth St.  
Phones—Olive 3800; Central 8000.  
New Location after about Feb. 1st, 304 N. Broadway  
G. E. Herring, Division Passenger Agent.

## ON 281 DAYS

During 1915, the POST-DISPATCH BEAT EVERY TWO, THREE or ALL FOUR of its competitors COMBINED in volume of Home-Merchants' Advertising Carried

## OVERWHELMING SUPREMACY IN CIRCULATION!

Sunday Average for Entire Year 1915 349,828  
Average Sunday GAIN Over 1914 36,002

Daily Average for Entire Year 1915 202,743  
Average Daily GAIN Over 1914 6,944

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

TOWERS ABOVE ALL FOUR OF ITS MORNING & EVENING COMPETITORS BOTH IN CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISING First in QUALITY and QUANTITY First in News First in Advertising First in Readings "First in Everything" (Member of Audit Bureau of Circulation)

## PLANS ARE DRAWN FOR SEVEN STORES ON HODIAMONT AV.

Russell A. Richardson Arranges for Big Addition to His Investments on That Thoroughfare.

William McMahon, architect, has drawn plans for seven stores, to be erected by Russell A. Richardson at the northeast corner of Wells and Hodiamont avenues.

The site has a frontage on Hodiamont of 141 feet and is only a half-block from Easton avenue, the location being highly attractive for business purposes.

The structures, which are designed for high-class retail stores, will be constructed of pressed brick and terra cotta and with prism glass fronts.

About ten years ago Richardson purchased practically all the vacant corner on Hodiamont avenue, north of Maple avenue, many of which have been improved by him on an attractive scale.

The fellow and Crow buildings, just completed by Richardson in East St. Louis, were designed by McMahon. His building operations in East St. Louis have been on a scale rivaling those in this city.

A postal will bring one of the men or women who are taking for employment through the situation columns in the Post-Dispatch Want Pages today.

THE POST-DISPATCH



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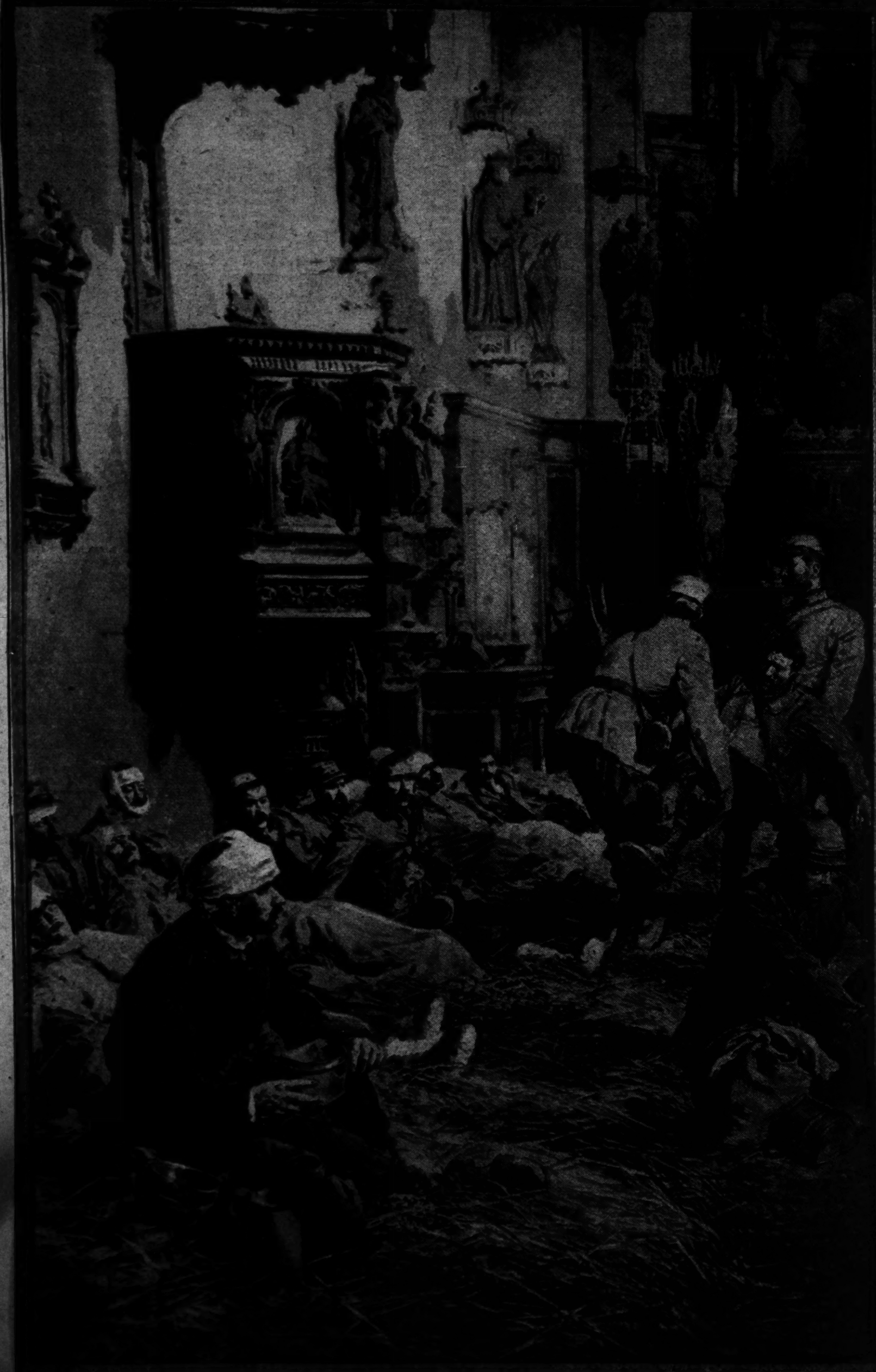
# The POST-DISPATCH ST LOUIS, MO. JAN. 23, 1916 *Sunday Magazine*



## LIKE HIS ROMAN ANCESTORS

THIS is not a picture of of one of Caesar's legionaries, but of an Italian soldier of today, a member of the "Death Companies" whose perilous duty it is to cut the enemy's barbed wire entanglements. Hence the helmet and suit of mail. To the muzzle of the rifle is affixed a special bayonet with a hook for severing wires.





## Sheltering Wounded in French Church

Drawn by E. Matania, the noted artist of the London Sphere. (Copyrighted.)

THIS little church in Northern France lies close to the fighting lines, and is used by the French Red Cross to shelter wounded soldiers who are being moved out of the danger zone. The wounded are arranged in rows down both sides of the church and rest on little piles of straw, which afford a more comfortable couch than would bare flagstones. The richly carved pulpit and other details are typical of many such interiors in Northern France.



# "OFF FOR AMERICA" The Story of a Yiddish Family Exodus

By SHOLOM ALEICHEM

"The Yiddish Mark Twain."

Authorized Translation by  
MARION WEINSTEIN

THE stirring episode which here follows is No. 3 in the Post-Dispatch Magazine's series of sketches by Sholom Aleichem, America's celebrated Yiddish author, narrating the adventures of a family of Russian Jews in migration to the United States of America. The story is told in the words of the boy Mutiel, to whom every new experience is a delight and all the world a wondrous playground.

"The Goy at the station makes a row because of our bundles."

"Pini flares up and spits fire."

## No. 3 We Steal Across the Border

RIDING on the train is like heaven! Liezar's wagon isn't half bad either, but it shakes you all up and makes your sides ache—something awful. His horses really do fly like eagles. Still, we were more dead than alive by the time we reached the rail-

road station. Liezar did it all. He may be a mean Jew and swear with deadly curses, but he is an honest and trusty driver. Too bad he deserted us with our bundles and our bedding at the station and went off to hunt new passengers for the return trip. We were left alone, stranded.

First of all the Goy (Gentile) at the station began to bother us because of our bundles. And not so much because of the bundles as the bedding. As if it were any of his business that we are taking a lot of pillows with us! My mamma tries to smooth his feathers. She explains that we are on our way to America. But he looks murder and tells us to go to a place that I am ashamed even to mention.

"We must fix it up with the Goy—we must slip him something," says my brother Elihu to our chum Pini.

Our chum Pini is our leader, our brains. He can speak a fine Russian. Too bad he is a little hot-headed. My brother Elihu has a healthy temper too, but he doesn't get excited in a minute like Pini. Pini flares up at the least little thing and spits fire. He goes over to the Goy and opens up a conversation with him.

"Now you just listen to me, you shrimp! The black plague will not catch you because we are going to America with a lot of pillows and bedding. We'll give you a drink of vodka—and you can keep quiet, you pig!"

Of course, the Goy did not swallow this. He called Pini all kinds of names. We were afraid of a scandal, of the police. My mamma began to wring her hands and cried to Pini:

"Who asked you to come out with your tongue and show what you can do?"

"Don't be afraid. The Goy will pocket a half ruble and we'll soon be friends."

And so it was. They really made up. Pini poured out a flood of Russian. The Goy never stopped swearing while he carried all our bundles and all our pillows into the station.

AND now our real troubles begin. The Goy says we can't go into the train with so many pillows and so many rags. I suppose he means our quilts. Just because the lining is a little torn and the wadding shows, he has the nerve to call them "rags!" We decide that one of us will have to go to the station master. Who? Naturally, Pini.

Pini and the Goy go out. I follow them. Pini uses altogether different language to the station master. He is not so rough. He talks and saws the air with his hands. He lets fall the strangest words, words that I have never heard in all my life: "Columbus," "civilization," "Alexander von Humboldt," "Slonimski," "mathematics"—I have forgotten the rest! The station master listens to Pini and looks him over without a word. I sup-

pose Pini gave him all that was coming to him! Still, that did not do a bit of good either. We had to leave all our bedding in the baggage and take out a receipt.

My mamma was beside herself. She kept asking: "On what will we sleep?"

My mamma did not need to worry about what we would sleep on. Who sleeps? I would be satisfied if I could even find a place to sit. And just for spite the train is so packed it's a wonder we don't choke. Besides our crowd there are a lot of passengers, Jews and Goyim (Gentiles). They all scrap over the seats. That fuss about the bedding made us late. The best seats have been taken.

At last we have settled the women on the floor with the bundles. My mamma is on one side of the train, Bocha and Taihel across from her. When they want to talk to each other they have to shout through the whole train. So everybody laughs at them. My brother Elihu and our chum Pini have been left in the air, neither here nor there. Pini is near-sighted, so he keeps bumping his head.

"So you are going to New York?" says one of the other Jews on the train, "we are going to Philadelphia."

"What is that—Philadelphia?" asks

Pini.

"A city, like New York."

"Wait a minute!" cries another. "Philadelphia beside New York is like Ayshishok compared to Wilna, Drozhne to Odessa, Otvotzk to Warsaw, Simianovke to St. Petersburg."

"Leave that for the Sabbath. I would rather you'd tell me: What can we do about the border?"

"You will do what we'll do, what everybody does."

Then they all huddle up close and talk of stealing the border. I don't understand. What does that mean, "steal the border?" Are we thieves? Sh! We are already at the border!

My brother Elihu and our chum Pini are not here. They are trotting around with some strangers, Jews. I don't know them. My mamma says they are agents. Agents will steal the border with us.

There is some woman buzzing around them too. She looks like a pious and honest woman. She wears a wig and talks of God all the time. She asks my mamma where she expects to bless the Sabbath eve candles. My mamma says that we will not spend the Sabbath here. Saturday, she says, we shall be, with God's help, on the other side. The woman puts on a pious expression and says: "Amen, dear Lord!" But she is afraid, she adds, that we are being buncoed. The agents we are dealing with, she says, are downright thieves. They will bamboozle us out of our money, she says, and lead us into a swamp. If we wish, she says, to steal the border, why not steal it with her?

My brother Elihu has come back with our chum Pini.

We begin to bargain with the pious woman.

We give her a deposit and she tells us to be ready at midnight. The nights are dark now.

We had to pack up and hand everything over to the woman. She will get our baggage across later. The main thing, she says, is to take care of the live stock, the people. She gives us full instructions.

At midnight, she says, we must hurry out beyond the city. There we'll see a little hill. We are to pass that hill, turn to the left and walk and walk until we come to another hill. Then, she says, we must turn to the right and keep on until we come to a little inn. One of us must go in—alone. In the inn, she says, he will find two Goyim drinking brandy at one table. He is to go up to them and whisper: "Chaimowa." That will be enough. As soon as they hear, she says, the word "Chaimowa" (that's her name) they will get up and lead us into a little wood. In the wood four more Goyim will be waiting for us. If we should find them asleep we must wake them. When we enter the wood, she says, we must be quiet, very quiet. Not a murmur! Otherwise, we will be heard, God forbid, and there would be shots.

At every step, she says, a soldier stands with a gun, and he shoots. From the little wood, she says, the Goyim will lead us out upon the right road, down a hill, and then, presto! We'll find ourselves on the other side!

Everything happened just as the woman had prophesied.

MY brother Elihu is certainly smart. He suggested that he and Pini go into the inn. And so it was. Half an hour had not passed when we saw them coming with the two Goyim. The Goyim are still sleepy and a bit drunk. We tramp and tramp.

Suddenly our two guides wheel around on us and demand that we tell them how much money we have. We are dumb with fright. But my mamma speaks up and says we have no money.

"It's a lie!" the Goyim yell: "All Jews have money!" and they draw out two long knives, flash them right in our faces and hiss: "If you don't come across right now with everything you've got you'll be dead Jews!"

We all stand speechless, trembling like lambs. My mamma asks my brother Elihu to open his pocket and hand over the money to the Goyim (it's the money we got for our half of the house). Just at that minute my sister-in-law Brocha takes it into her head to faint! My mamma lets out a piercing scream.

Suddenly, a shot! It echoes and re-echoes

(Continued on Page 14.)



"Children, let us run! The Shepherd of Israel is with us."



# The Cry of the Nighthawk

Continued from page 7.

narrative, and when, with some embarrassment, I had told him of the girl's escape—

"Petrie," he said, succinctly, "you are an imbecile!" I flushed with anger, for not even from Nayland Smith, whom I esteemed above all other men, could I accept such words uttered as he had uttered them. We glared at one another.

"Karamaneh," he continued coldly, "is a beautiful toy. I grant you, but so is a cobra. Neither is suitable for playful purposes."

"Smith!" I cried hotly, "drop that! Adopt another tone or I cannot listen to you."

He kept his eyes fixed upon me.

"You must listen," he said, squaring his lean jaw truculently. "You are playing not only with a pretty girl who is the favorite of a Chinese Nero, but with my life! And I object, Petrie, on purely personal grounds!" I felt my anger oozing from me; for this was strictly just. I had nothing to say, and Smith continued:

"You know that she is utterly false, yet a glance or two from those dark eyes of hers makes a fool of you! A woman made a fool of me, once; but I learned my lesson; you have failed to learn yours. If you are determined to go to pieces on the rock that broke up Adam, do so! But don't involve me in the wreck, Petrie, for that might mean a yellow Emperor of the world, and you know it!"

"Your words are unnecessary, brutal, Smith," I said, feeling very crestfallen, "but I deserve them."

"You do!" he assured me, but he relaxed immediately. "A murderous attempt is made upon my life, resulting in the death of a perfectly innocent man in no way concerned. Along you come and let an accomplice, perhaps a participant, escape, merely because she has a red mouth, or black lashes, or whatever it is that fascinates you so hopelessly!"

He opened the wicker basket, sniffing at the contents.

"Ah!" he snapped; "do you recognize this odor?"

"Certainly."

"Then you have some idea respecting Karamaneh's quarry?"

"Nothing of the kind."

Smith shrugged his shoulders.

"Come along, Petrie," he said, linking his arm in mine.

We proceeded. Many questions there were that I wanted to put to him, but one above all. "Smith," I said, "what, in heaven's name, were you doing on the mound? Digging something up?"

"No," he replied, smiling dryly; "burying something!"

Dusk found Nayland Smith and me at the top bedroom window. We knew that poor Forsyth's body had been properly examined, that he had died from poisoning. Smith, declaring that I did not deserve his confidence, had refused to confide his theory of the origin of the peculiar marks upon the body.

"On the soft ground under the trees," he said, "I found his tracks, right up to the point where—something happened. There were no other fresh tracks for several yards around. He was attacked as he stood close to the trunk of one of the elms. Six or seven feet away I found some other tracks like this."

He marked a series of dots upon the blotting pad, for this conversation took place during the afternoon.

"Claws!" I cried. "That eerie call! like the call of a nighthawk—is it some unknown species of—flying thing?"

"We shall see, shortly; possibly tonight," was his reply. "Since, probably owing to the absence of any moon, a mistake was made," his jaw hardened at the thought of poor Forsyth, "another attempt along the same lines will almost certainly follow—you know Fu-Manchu's system?"

So in the darkness, expectant, we sat watching the group of nine elms. Tonight the moon was coming, raising her Aladdin's lamp up to the star world and summoning shadows into being. By midnight the high road showed deserted, the common was a place of mystery; and save for the periodical passage of an electric car, in blazing modernity, this was a fit enough stage for an eerie drama.

No notice of the tragedy had appeared in print; Nayland Smith was vested with powers to silence the press. No detectives, no special constables were posted. My friend was of opinion that the publicity which had been given to the deeds of Dr. Fu-Manchu in the past, together with the sometimes clumsy co-operation of the police, had contributed not a little to the Chinaman's success.

"There is only one thing to fear," he jerked suddenly; "he may not be ready for another attempt tonight."

"Why?"

"Since he has only been in England for a short time, his menagerie of venomous things may be a limited one at present."

Earlier in the evening there had been a brief but violent thunderstorm, with a tropical downpour of rain, and now clouds were scudding across the blue of the sky. Through a temporary rift in the veiling the crescent of the moon looked down upon us. It had a greenish tint, and it set me thinking of the filmed, green eyes of Fu-Manchu.

The cloud passed and a lake of silver spread out to the edge of the coppice; then it terminated at a shadow bank.

"There it is, Petrie!" hissed Nayland Smith.

A lambent light was born in the darkness; it rose slowly, unsteadily to a great height and died.

"It's under the trees, Smith!"

But he was already making for the door. Over his shoulder:

"Bring the pistol, Petrie!" he cried. "I have another. Give me at least twenty yards' start or no attempt may be made. But the instant I'm under the trees join me."

Out of the house we ran, and over on to the com-

mon, which latterly had been a peasant ground for phantom warring. The light did not appear again; and as Smith plunged off toward the trees, I more than suspected that he had solved the mystery.

His instruction to keep well in the rear I understood. Fu-Manchu, or the creature of Fu-Manchu, would attempt nothing in the presence of a witness. But we knew full well that the instrument of death which was hidden in the elm coppice could do its ghastly work and leave no clue, could slay and vanish. For had not Forsyth come to a dreadful end while Smith and I were within twenty yards of him?

Not a breeze stirred, as Smith, ahead of me—for I had slowed my pace—came up level with the first tree. The moon sailed clear of the straggling cloud wisps which alone told of the recent storm; and I noted that an irregular patch of light lay silver on the moist ground under the elms where otherwise lay shadow.

He passed slowly. I began to run again. Black against the silver patch I saw him emerge—and look up.

"Be careful, Smith!" I cried—and I was racing under the trees to join him.



An evil yellow face looked up at us. The features were contorted with agony, but the malignant eyes beamed with undying hatred. The man was pinned beneath the bough.

Uttering a loud cry, he leaped—away from the pool of light. "Stand back, Petrie!" he screamed—"Back further!"

He charged into me, shoulder lowered, and sent me reeling.

Mixed up with his excited cry I had heard a loud splintering and sweeping of branches overhead; and now as we staggered into the shadows it seemed that one of the elms was reaching down to touch us! So, at last, the phenomenon presented itself to my mind in that fleeting moment while Smith, uttering his warning cry, was hurling me back.

Then the truth became apparent.

With an appalling crash, a huge bough fell from above. One piercing, awful shriek there was, a cracking of broken branches, and a choking groan. . . .

The crack of Smith's pistol close beside me completed my confusion of mind.

"Missed!" he yelled. "Shoot it, Petrie! On your left! For God's sake don't miss it!"

I turned. A lithe black shape was streaking past me. I fired—once—twice. Another frightful cry made yet more hideous the nocturne.

Nayland Smith was directing the ray of a pocket torch upon the fallen bough.

"Have you killed it, Petrie?" he cried.

"Yes! yes!"

I stood beside him, looking down. From the tangle

of leaves and twigs an evil yellow face looked up at us. The features were contorted with agony, but the malignant eyes beamed with undying hatred. The man was pinned beneath the heavy bough; his back was broken; as we watched he expired, frothing slightly at the mouth, and quitted his tenement of clay. Those glassy eyes set hideously upon us.

"The pagan gods fight upon our side," said Smith strangely. "Elms have a dangerous habit of shedding boughs in still weather—particularly after a storm. Pan, god of the woods, with this one, has performed justice's work of retribution."

"I don't understand. Where was this man?"

"Up the tree, lying along the bough which fell, Petrie! That is why he left no footmarks. Last night no doubt he made his escape by swinging from bough to bough, ape fashion, and descending to the ground somewhere at the other side of the coppice."

He glanced at me.

"You are wondering, perhaps," he suggested, "what caused the mysterious light? I could have told you this morning, but I fear I was in a bad temper, Petrie. It's very simple; a length of tape soaked in spirit or some thing of the kind, and sheltered from the view of anyone watching from your windows, behind the trunk of the tree; then the end ignited, lowered, still behind the tree, to the ground. The operator swinging it around, the flame ascended, of course. I found the unburned fragment of the tape used last night, a few yards from here."

I was peering down at Fu-Manchu's servant, the hideous yellow man who lay dead in a bower of elm leaves.

"He has some kind of leather bag beside him," I began.

"Exactly," rapped Smith. "Is that he carried his dangerous instrument of death; from that he released it!"

"Released what?"

"What your fascinating friend came to recapture this morning."

"Don't taunt me, Smith!" I said bitterly. "Is it some species of bird?"

"You saw the marks on Forsyth's body, and I told you of those which I had traced upon the ground here. They were caused by claws, Petrie!"

"Claws! I thought so! But what claws?"

"The claws of a poisonous thing. I recaptured the one used last night, killed it—against my will—and buried it on the mound. I was afraid to throw it in the pond, lest some juvenile fisherman should pull it out and sustain a scratch. I don't know how long the claws would remain venomous."

"You are treating me like a child, Smith," I said slowly. "No doubt, I am hopelessly obtuse, but perhaps you will tell me what this Chinaman carried in a leather bag and released upon Forsyth. It was something which you recaptured, apparently with the aid of a plate of cold turbot and a jug of milk! It was something, also, which Karamaneh had been sent to recapture with the aid!"

I stopped.

"Go on," said Nayland Smith, turning the ray to the left, "what did she have in the basket?"

"Valerian," I replied mechanically.

The ray rested upon the lithe creature that I had shot down.

It was a black cat.

"A cat will go through fire and water for valerian," said Smith; "but I got first innings this morning with fish and milk! I had recognized the imprints under the trees for those of a cat, and I knew that if a cat had been released here it would still be hiding in the neighborhood, probably in the bushes. I finally located a cat, sure enough, and came for bait! I laid my trap, for the animal was too frightened to be approachable, and then shot it; I had to. That yellow fiend used the light as a decoy. The branch which killed him jutted out over the path at a spot where an opening in the foliage above allowed some moon rays to penetrate. Directly the victim stood beneath, the Chinaman uttered his bird cry; the one below looked up, and the cat, previously held silent and helpless in the leather sack, was dropped accurately upon his head!"

"But"—I was growing confused.

Smith stooped lower. "The cat's claws are sheathed now," he said; "but if you could examine them you would find that they are coated with a shining black substance. Only Fu-Manchu knows what that substance is, Petrie, but you and I know what it can do!"

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## RAILWAY GUN CARS TO DEFEND COAST

A PROPOSED system of coastal protection, and ultimately interior defense as well, involving all the railroads of the country, and having the endorsement of some of the ablest officers of the army, has been submitted to the War Department at President Wilson's request, and is soon to be placed before the Military Committee of the Senate and House for serious consideration. The proposed system calls for the construction of armored railway cars, mounting giant mortars or guns, which can be switched from any section of the coast to another on short notice, and which, on arrival at any strategic point, will be automatically locked on previous constructed concrete foundations, ready for instant operation. The construction of the proposed concrete bases, in the opinion of some of the highest officers of the army, is such that an accuracy of fire and rapidity of fire control will be guaranteed.

The inventor of the proposed defense system is Lawrence Luellan of 220 West Nineteenth street, New York, who, in working out his idea, was assisted by many of the higher ranking officers of the army, one of them a distinguished ordnance expert, who recently resigned, with the consent of Secretary Garrison, to accept a high

official position with one of the leading munitions manufacturing corporations of the country.

"The invention," says the inventor in the treatise, "consists of heavy guns permanently mounted on specially constructed railway carriages or cars, which are adapted to be quickly locked on solid concrete foundations for instant use, to secure accuracy and rapidity of fire control. The mobile armament cars are designed to utilize the present coast and inland railways as a partial means of our defense system in order to give flexibility and strategic value to the high-power guns such as are now mounted on fixed foundations."

"In carrying the invention into practice it is proposed to install at fixed points suitable foundations, preferably concrete, of sufficient size and stability, from which the highest powered guns may be fired, and upon a suitable mobile car permanently to mount high-power guns which may be swiftly transported to point of attack, located on the foundations and brought into action. These concrete foundations may be located on main lines, spurs, or sidetracks, either singly or in groups, as desired, behind hills, in railway cut's and other secluded spots along the region it is desired to protect."



# An American Boy's Adventures on the Superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth"



Sailors from Queen Elizabeth supporting British soldiers in attack on Turkish trenches on the Gallipoli peninsula. Doyle was one of those requisitioned for the attack.

**19-year-old youth ran away to Europe, enlisted in British navy and served on greatest of battleships during bombardment in Dardanelles—Took part in murderous land attack that captured Turkish trenches—Moslem woman sniper found in haystack, with telescopic sights on rifle and identity badges of 31 Britons she had killed ::**

**T**HIS is the first-person story of a 19-year-old American boy who ran away to Europe on a cattle ship, enlisted in the British navy, served on board the Leviathan "Queen Elizabeth" at the Dardanelles, took part on a charge against the Turkish trenches with a landing party, was captured by Germans in Belgium, escaped the same night, and finally returned home none the worse for his thrilling adventures. He is Wilfrid Raymond Doyle of Yonkers, N. Y.

By WILFRID RAYMOND DOYLE.

**A**T the age of 19 I was employed in the shipping department of a large publishing house at a salary of \$6 a week, with the prospect of advancement remote. My family was in urgent need of all the help I could give, and it stung me to the quick that I could earn so little.

I grew restless, and one day last February suddenly decided to make a change. Instead of taking a car for home, I boarded a steamer for Boston. I did not let my parents know of my intention, expecting to do better in that city, and then to surprise them with my success. I tried to get a position worth while, but could find nothing better than a place as a "bus boy" in a lunchroom at \$5 a week, and lost this in a few days.

The next day, having had nothing to eat, I signed on the ocean steamer Etonin, bound for Liverpool with a cargo of horses. My job was working the donkey engine for getting feed up out of the hold; it was an easy job, two hours a day. The rest of the time we played cards, and when we reached Liverpool I had 1 cent in my pocket. The trip lasted two weeks. The ship was not to start back for Boston for 14 days, and I had either to work or starve. There was many a job I might have had but for the fact that I was an American. That was the excuse given for refusing me employment in Liverpool.

I had no choice but to go to the naval recruiting office. I said I was born in Dublin and was at once accepted. I received a half a crown, which was 1 shilling from the King, another from the Queen and sixpence from the Prince of Wales. I signed for the period of hostilities only, and that night had a good supper at the Government's expense.

Then I was sent to the training depot at Portsmouth, where I received my uniform and kit. I was two weeks training with the rifle and bayonet, and one week at target practice. At last I was subjected to a rigid physical examination and declared fit for service on his majesty's ships. That afternoon I was drafted to the torpedo-boat destroyer Lynx, which reached the Dardanelles in safety at noon on April 19. I was assigned for service on the Queen Elizabeth, which I boarded two days later when she came out from the firing line in the Narrows for ammunition, oil, fuel and food supplies.

In the distance the Queen Elizabeth appeared like a huge island, with four trees in the center, but on a closer view proved to be an immense floating fortress, with huge guns, ready for action. The Queen Elizabeth carries a battery of eight 15-inch and 12 6-inch guns, 12 submarine guns of 6 and 12 pound caliber, two aeroplane guns and four torpedo tubes. The charge of a 15-inch gun consumes one bale of gun cotton and a cartridge six feet in length and 15 inches in diameter. The cost of firing one of these guns is \$1200.

The complement of the Queen Elizabeth is 1200 men, including all ratings. I was assigned to No. 4 boiler room, which, to my surprise, was not a grimy place, but was scrupulously clean, with everything in it polished as bright as a mirror. There were six boilers, each capable of supplying 300 pounds of steam, four feed water pumps, two oil pumps, one fire and bilge pump, two oil heaters, one main steam pipe and six steam fans for furnishing air pressure to the fires. The thermometer registers up to 200 degrees during action. The ship uses fuel oil exclusively.

My duties were as follows: First, to keep up the amount of steam ordered; second, to keep the oil sprayers clean and steel combs clean; third, to take the density of the water every four hours and report its condi-

tion; fourth, to regulate the supply of water to the boilers and watch the water gauges; fifth, to regulate the fan engine for supplying the air pressure to the fires; and, lastly, to test the different safety valves. All orders are given by means of two telegraphs, an engine room telegraph and an oil supply telegraph.

From midnight of April 21 to midnight of April 24 I was on duty without relief. During that time I had, four times a day, biscuits and water, with a half-pint of rum. At noon I had two hours' rest, but could not sleep on account of the noise. Our ship was hit at the rate of 200 small shells an hour. Down in the hold it sounded as though we were working in a boiler factory. The firing was continuous day and night. We could hear not only the discharge of our own guns, but the shells from the enemy's guns striking our ship, exploding and splashing in the water.

Our business was to keep up the steam, as every engine in the ship was going, some at half and some at full speed, requiring tremendous power. In action the safety of the ship depended upon the men in the boiler room. In case of mishap, either by mine, torpedo or

splintered before the guns on our ship found the range and destroyed the enemy's battery. It was a miracle that the seven of us escaped.

Once I was sent to the storeroom for tools. I had to pass the 6-inch guns and neglected to get a piece of India rubber to place between my teeth. The result was a dislocated jaw from the shock of the recoil of the guns. I hastened to the ship's doctor and pointed to my jaw. He put his left hand on my band, and with his right gave me a couple of Jess Willard uppercuts on the chin. I saw stars, but it reset my jaw.

At 2 a. m. on April 25 there was a fire in the midshipmen's room, caused by the explosion of a Turkish shell. We were four and a half hours fighting the fire, and two hours in repairing the damage. The roll was called at 9:45 a. m. and every man answered, for there were no casualties among our crew. At 10 a. m. on the same day a tube exploded in the No. 4 boiler room.

On April 26 the Queen Elizabeth was ordered out from the firing line to bring up troops to the Gallipoli Peninsula, and on April 28 the Royal Scots were taken aboard from a transport in the Aegean Sea. We returned at once to the firing line and landed them safely under heavy fire of the enemy.

We withdrew at once from the enemy's range for several miles and, borrowing a telescope, I watched the Royal Scots, 1100 strong, make their heroic charge, which began at 2 p. m.

They advanced on the double-quick and took three rows of Turkish trenches at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot. Without waiting for reinforcements, they advanced two and a half miles into the enemy's country. Their lines were gradually getting thinner and, realizing that they were in a tight place, they began to retreat. That is all that I saw. The rest was told to me by Corporal Joseph Nicholson, a survivor of that ill-fated regiment.

"When we found ourselves completely surrounded by the Turks and all escape cut off," he said, "those remaining agreed to fight it out to the last man. The last I remember is hearing a roaring noise. When I recovered consciousness I was lying in the midst of 15 dead comrades, who were killed by the shell that wounded me. Fourteen hours later I was discovered by the French Red Cross and taken to their camp, where I lay for 48 hours, after having received a rough field dressing.

"With my clothes cut off I lay on a stretcher, with no attendance, except that I was fed regularly. The doctors had hundreds more than they could attend to. Two men of the British Royal Naval Division, happening to pass, I cried out: 'For God's sake, take me where they speak English.' They promptly took me to their camp, from which I was carried to a hospital ship and transported to Malta."

Corporal Nicholson's leg was shattered by a high-explosive shell. Four operations resulted in the removal of four pieces of steel averaging an inch in length.

On May 8 the news of the sinking of the Lusitania reached us by wireless, and the bombardment by the Queen Elizabeth became doubly terrific, more damage being done to the enemy that day than ordinarily in a week. The reply from the Turkish forts, too, increased in fury, but with hardly any effect except to scratch the paint on the sides of our ship and puncture one of the smokestacks. The next day there was a call for 1000 men, 200 from each of the five largest ships, to support the soldiers in a landing party. I was one of the number told off from the Queen Elizabeth. Every man received a rifle, bayonet, 200 rounds of ammunition and two days' supply of food.

On leaving the ship the commander's order was: "My boys, take those trenches or don't come back." Six hours later we landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula and reached the trenches safely under heavy firing of the enemy. I was for 12 hours in the third line of trenches, knee deep in mud and water. Our time there was spent in sharpening the bayonets like razors.

At midnight we advanced to the first line trenches. All around us were the dead and wounded of both sides. Four unsuccessful attempts were made by the Turks to take our trenches, but each time they were beaten back, with heavy losses. Our men also suffered heavily. Before we landed the British troops lost 3000 men in six attempts to take the Turkish trenches. At that time the firing from the enemy had been so severe that the transports could not land reinforcements without being sunk. We navy men were told that the Turkish trenches must be taken at all costs. They were only 50 yards in front of ours. At 10:15 a. m. our rifles were loaded with 15 rounds, the magazine safety catch was put on and respirators were adjusted over our faces. Not a shot was to be fired in our charge.

Meanwhile our ships were firing on the Turkish trenches. At 10:25 the order rang out: "Cold steel!" We fixed our bayonets and at 10:30 the bugles sounded the charge. Fifty men fell while getting out of the trenches. In 10 minutes we took the Turkish trenches. Our losses were 250 killed and 200 wounded.

(Continued on Next Page.)



WILFRID RAYMOND DOYLE.

shell, these silent heroes of the stokehold are the last to be called up and have the least chance of escape. There are many devices for their benefit, notably an electric lift and a steel ladder, so inclosed in a steel, air-tight tube that the men using it, one by one, would be safe from escaping steam.

In case of disaster, no matter how serious, no man may leave his post without orders. If he made the attempt, the officer in charge would shoot him on the spot, or one of his mates would knock him down with a spanner or any weapon at hand.

During action the fire pumps flush tons of water over the deck to prevent fire in case of a shell exploding in the wooden parts of the ship. It was our duty to keep the pipes and connections clear, for the water sucked up from the sea often contains foreign substances, such as wood, cloth and thick mud. We have been called on deck day and night to repair and clear these connections, and on one occasion we were at this work for half an hour, during 10 minutes of which we were subjected to a heavy machine-gun fire.

The steel structure shielding us was punctured like a piece of Swiss cheese, and the deck about us was



...I had mon, which latterly had been a patient ground for of leaves and twigs an evil yellow face looked up at  
narrative, and when, with some embarrassment, I had mon, which latterly had been a patient ground for of leaves and twigs an evil yellow face looked up at  
told him of the girl's escape—  
"Little," he said, "you are an imbecile!"  
I flushed with anger, for not even from Maryland Smith, as Smith plunged off toward the trees, I more than sus-  
was pined beneath the heavy bench; his back was  
broken, as we watched he expired, floating slightly at  
whom I estimated above all other men could I accept.

Inside the Lines

Continued from Page 14

possible and report to Maj. Bishop in the office." And we not five minutes before the guests of Gen. and Lady Crandall at Government House. What d'you think of that for a quick change?

"Well, gentlemen, we piled downstairs—with me minus a collar button and havin' to hold my collar down behind with my hand. And what do we find? This chap Almer, with a face like a side of cream cheese, standing in the middle of a bunch of soldiers with guns; another bunch of soldiers surroundin' his Arab boy, who's as innocent a little fellow as ever you set eyes on; and this Maj. Bishop walkin' up and down, all excited, and sayin' something about somebody's got a scheme to blow up the whole fleet out there. Which might have been done, he says, if it wasn't for that fellow Woodhouse we'd had dinner with just that very evening."

"Who's some sort of a spy. I knew it all the time, you see." Mrs. Sherman was quick to claim her share of her fellow tourists' attention. "Only he's a British spy set to watch the Germans. Maj. Bishop told me that in confidence after it was all over—said he'd never met a man with the nerve of this Capt. Woodhouse has."

Henry J. broke through the ring of passengers, and, with a waving of his hat, rushed to the curb. A limousine bearing the Governor, his lady and Jane Gerson, and with two bulky hampers strapped to the baggage rack behind, was just drawing up.

"Why, of course we're down here to see you off—and bid you Godspeed to little old Kawanee!" Lady Crandall was quick to anticipate the Sherman's greetings. Gen. Crandall, beaming indulgently on the group of homegoers, had a hand for each.

"Yes—yes," he exclaimed. "After ar-

resting you at 3 o'clock, we're here to give you a clean ticket at 5. Couldn't do more than that—what? Regrettable occurrence and all that, but give you something to tell the stay-at-homes about when you get back to—ah—"

"Kewanee, Illynoy, General," Sher-

man was quick to supply. "No town like it this side of the pearly gates."

Jane Gerson, who had been standing in the car, anxiously scanning the milling crowd about the landing stage, caught sight of a white helmet and khaki-clad shoulders pushing through the nearer fringes of travelers. She slipped out of the limousine unseen, and waited for the white helmet to be doffed before her.

"I was afraid maybe," the girl began out there. Which might have been done, he says, if it wasn't for that fellow Woodhouse we'd had dinner with just that very evening."

"Afraid that, after all, it wasn't true?" the man she had found in war's vortex finished, his gray eyes compelling hers to tell him their whole message. "Afraid that Capt. Cavendish might be as vile a deceiver as Woodhouse? Does Cavendish have to prove himself all over again, little girl?"

"No—no!" Her hands fluttered into his, and her lips were parted in a smile.

"It's Capt. Woodhouse I want to know—always; the man whose pledged word I held to."

They were silent for a minute, their hearts quailing before the imminent separation. He spoke:

"Go back to the States now; go back and show this Hilderbrand person you're a wonder—a prize. Show him what I've known more and more surely every moment since that meeting in Calais. But give him fair warning; he's going to lose you."

"Lose me?" she echoed.

"Inevitably. Listen, girl! In a year my term of service is up, and if the war's over I shall leave the army, come

to the States to you, and—and—do you think I could become a good American?" "If—if you have the proper teacher," the girl answered, with a flash of mischief.

"All aboard for the Saxonia!" It was Consul Reynolds, fussed, perspiring, overwhelmed with the sense of his duty, who bustled up to where the Shermans were chatting with Lady Crandall and the General. Reynolds' sharp eye caught an intimate tableau on the other side of the auto. "And that means you, Miss Steplicely New York," he shouted, "much as I hate to—ah—interrupt."

"Wait, Jane!" His hands were on her arms, and he would not let her go. "Will you be my teacher? I want no other."

"My terms are high." She tried to smile, though trembling lips belied her. "I'd pay with my life," he whispered in a quick gust of passion. "Here's my promise!"

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300 Treatments FREE

The pity of those Head Noises, those wearing-anxiety sounds in your head! You have thought at times they would drive you crazy if they did not stop.

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Deafness Specialist Sproule has studied and perfected a method of treatment which has brought untold joy to many people troubled with Head Noises. This treatment has, in hundreds of cases, stopped the sounds and left the head clear as a bell.

GIVEN AWAY

300 of these treatments are being offered free. If you want one, write today. You may try for yourself the method of this successful Specialist. You will see it is scientific and why it has cured where others failed.

Deafness Specialist Sproule wants to help all who suffer from these fierce Head Noises. He knows what intense misery those sounds of escaping steam—that bell ringing in the ear—that clanging of crickets or insects—the humming—the puffing—the buzzing—the distant roaring—that dull heavy throbbing—means. He therefore offers treatment, FREE, to all who write at once. His treatment has cured hundreds upon hundreds. In place of those roaring noises, there is a perfect quietness, in which every natural sound is heard quickly and distinctly.

Just sit down and write a post-card or letter requesting asking for a treatment—Free—for Head Noises. Sign your full name and address, and send it off NOW. The treatment will come to you by return mail, and will cost you nothing. Don't delay—send NOW. Write DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE, 303 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

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Try This Pleasant Herb Smoke. Sent Free By Mail.

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted forty years to the treatment of Catarrh, is the originator of a certain combination of medicinal herbs, flowers and berries to be smoked in a pipe or ready prepared cigarette.

The smoke of this herb smoke reaches all the air passages of the head, nose and throat. As the disease is carried into these passages with the air you breathe, as the antiseptic, healing vapor of this Remedy is carried with the breath directly to the affected parts.

This simple, practical method applies the medicine where it is needed, where sprays, douches, ointments, etc., cannot possibly go. Its effect is soothing and healing, and is entirely harmless, containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs. It is pleasant to use, and is the only remedy for those who have never smoked. No matter how severe or long standing your case may be, we want to show you what our Remedy will do.

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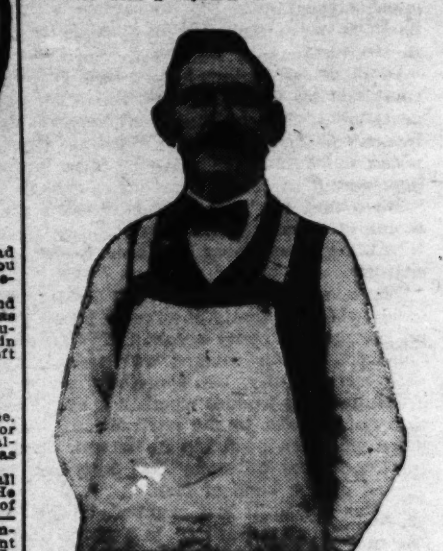
He took her in his arms, and between them passed the world-old pledge of man and girl. (THE END.)

Without An Operation

Wonderful Healing of Rupture.

How a New Jersey Man Got Rid of a Severe, Obstinate Right Inguinal Hernia Without the Slightest Trouble.

Below is a picture of Eugene M. Pullen, a well-known carpenter of Manasquan, New Jersey. If you could see him at his work, particularly when he handles heavy timber, jumps and climbs around like a youth, you would scarcely imagine that he had formerly been afflicted with a rupture.



Ruptured in Right Side.

At an early age, Eugene Pullen was an express driver. He handled railroad baggage. One day after delivering a heavy trunk on an upper floor he felt a pain in the right groin. The suffering increased, and it was not long before the young man noticed the swelling.

The doctor told young Pullen that he was ruptured and that he must either wear a truss throughout life or submit to a drastic operation. All surgeons know that hernia operations, with anesthetics, etc., are dangerous; they may end fatally. Moreover, it is a well-established fact that many rupture operations are not successful; the bowel soon breaks through the sewed-up opening and protrudes worse than ever.

Afraid of Operation. Like most others, Mr. Pullen declined to take the risks of an operation; the expense and loss of time had to be considered, too. Hoping he might get a little better encouragement, he went to another physician who, to his sorrow, gave him even less hope. It was pointed out to the young man that unless the rupture were perfectly held all the time or the surgeon's knife successfully used, he might expect an increase or doubling in the rupture, with further complications, or the dreaded strangulated hernia, which kills so many ruptured people.

Victim of Trusses.

The victim bought a truss, a hard, spring-like affair, the best he could get. It tortured him. He tried another—still no relief. He was compelled to give up his express business. The hard tasks of ordinary men were forbidden him. He became an insurance agent, in which position he did not need to do bodily work.

For six years Mr. Pullen dragged around, using various trusses, hard, elastic, etc., with never any contentment. One day his mother told him something she had just found out. It was a simple and easy thing for him to do. He lost no time.

Discarded His Truss.

Relief came at once; he almost forgot that he had any rupture. Afterward came a cure—a complete healing—and although years have passed, and Mr. Pullen is an energetic carpenter, working on buildings, climbing over roofs, lifting lumber and such like, he is absolutely free from the old hernia. He knows he is completely, lastingly cured. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble—comfort and contentment from the very outset. He is a strong, cheerful-minded man.

Valuable Information Free.

The valuable information which Mrs. Pullen read in a newspaper many years ago and gave to her son, together with further important facts, will be sent free to any reader of this paper who writes to Eugene M. Pullen, 7523 Marceline Avenue, Manasquan, N. J., enclosing a stamp for reply. Mention the kind of rupture you have, whether on right or left side, and what you have already done in your effort to cure it. A legion of cases of all kinds of ruptures in men and women, including inguinal (groin), femoral, navel, scrotal, etc., have been reported completely healed. Age seems to make no difference.—ADV.

Should These Poems Have Been Printed?

((CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE.))

He came, and bidding me abandon power, Called me to take the quiet name of wife.

My God, I thank thee for a home so fair, Full of all beauty, peace and mystery; But most of all, for him who led me there Through utmost sacrifice, and so to thee.

The third group is called "The Parting," partly because its poems often relate to temporary separations between man and wife, and partly, perhaps, because some of them seem to forbode the death that was to compel their last farewell within a few months. From them is chosen the following:

THE TEMPEST.

"He shall give his angels charge Over thee in all thy ways." Though the thunders roar at large, Though the lightning round me plays, Like a child I lay my head In sweet sleep upon my bed.

Though the terror come so close, It shall have no power to smite; It shall deepen my repose, Turn the darkness into light, Touch of angels' hands is sweet: Not a stone shall hurt my feet.

All thy waves and billows go Over me to press me down Into arms so strong I know They will never let me drown. Ah, my God, how good thy will! I will nestle and be still.

After these quotations, a brief summary of the author's career will be interesting. Alice Elvira Freeman was born in 1855 at Colesville, N. Y., the daughter of a farmer in straitened circumstances. The temper of the stock is shown by the fact that the girl's mother offered to maintain herself and the four children during the two years' absence necessary for the father to fulfill his ambition of becoming a physician, by taking the course at the Albany Medical School. Where the means were found for maintaining the family "during this audacious interval," Prof. Palmer says he was never able to discover.

Alice received her first education at Windsor Academy. She was graduated at the age of 17, and boldly resolved to gain a collegiate course at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, 1000 miles west of

her home, which was a pioneer in the education of the sexes. In 1876 she completed the course and took a position as teacher of Latin and Greek at Lake Geneva, Wis., where there was a seminary for girls.

Making a reputation as an inspired teacher, she was, in her twenty-fourth year, summoned to Wellesley College as an instructor in history. Her personality made so profound an impression that, two years later, upon the death of the founder, Henry Fowle Durant, she was named president, and held the position for six years.

When she was 32 she resigned and married Prof. Palmer, whom she met through his giving a course of lectures at Wellesley. The marriage excited an extraordinary debate, between those who believed that her retirement would imperil Wellesley and those for whom President Elliot spoke in these words:

"After six years of masterly work at Wellesley College, in which she exhibited the keenest intelligence, large executive ability, and a remarkable capacity for winning affection and respect, she laid down these functions, married at the age of 32, and apparently entered on a wholly new career.

"Alice Freeman thus gave the most striking testimony she could give of her faith in the fundamental social principle that love between man and woman, and the family life that results therefrom, afford for each sex the conditions of its greatest usefulness and honor, and of its supreme happiness. The opponents of the higher education of women had always argued that such education would tend to prevent marriage and to dispossess the family from the cornerstones of society. Alice Freeman gave the whole force of her conspicuous example to disprove that objection. She illustrated in her own case the supremacy of love and of family life in the heart of both man and woman."

In marriage Mrs. Palmer found a freedom from detailed responsibilities which enabled her to be of larger service than she had been as president of Wellesley. Her influence in many fields became national in scope. But she came of a short-lived race, and 15 years after her marriage died in France, where she and her husband were spending his sabbatical year vacation.

"OFF FOR AMERICA"

Continued from page 2.

through the whole wood. The Goyim are gone, as if the earth had swallowed them! My mamma grabs me with one hand and my brother Elihu with the other and cries:

"Children! Let us run! . . . The Shepherd of Israel is with us!" I don't know where she gets all that stuff to run. Every once in a while we stumble and fall. We get up and run on.

How far we ran this way I can't tell now. We have left the wood long ago. We begin to break.

We meet a Jew, with such orthodox and such as I have never seen in my

life. He is wearing a long, tattered coat, and a green shawl around his neck. He is driving a goat. We stop him with his goat and give him a "Sholom Aleichem!" (Peace be with you!)

Pinl asks him if we are far from the border. The Jew with the goat stares at him. "What border?"

Come to find out we have been on "the other side" for some time.

We all break into peals of laughter. The women have to hold their sides. Only my mamma lifts her hands up high and murmurs:

"I thank Thee, dear Lord!"—and bursts into tears.



**WHEN "Queen Elizabeth" returned to England to have guns refitted, this Yankee lad went with landing party to dynamite German battery in Flanders and was taken prisoner by Teutons—Escaped same night by overpowering guards, and returning to ship was arrested for being absent without leave—Wounded twice, he got discharge, was jailed for not declaring self an alien and returned home**

(Continued From Page Three.)

It is almost impossible to describe a bayonet charge. On the instant of the order you spring up, jump or crawl from the trenches, and with bayonet charge on the double-quick. At times you have to creep to make an attack. You become a raving maniac and your senses seem to leave you. All around your comrades are dropping, but you do not think of them. Reaching the enemy's trench, terrific bayonet duels take place. Our bayonets were 13 inches in length, while those of the Turks were from 12 to 15 inches. We wore gas respirators in our charge, because the commander thought our appearance would frighten the enemy. It did, for we looked like black devils.

After the victory our Captain made a brief address. Facing the dead and wounded and with the tears streaming from his eyes, he spoke to this effect:

"I am proud of my boys, who fought so splendidly and did what 7000 soldiers failed to do in six attempts, though they lost 3000 men. You men, a merely handful, 1000 strong, succeeded at the first attempt. You were not trained to use the rifle and bayonet like the soldiers, yet you fought so bravely that you put to flight 5000 Turks and lost only 250 killed and 200 wounded.

"Our loss was small, considering what we did, but it remains heavy in our minds, when we think of our fellow comrades who fell fighting so gallantly, and whom we shall see no more. You carried out your orders and captured the trench. The army has many things to thank the navy for."

The last was uttered aloud, for it was meant to be heard by the soldiers in the neighboring trenches. They heard it all right, and were so sore about it that they would not speak to us navy men for several days.

We had to bury our dead at once, and to attend to the wounded. The dead sailors we buried in a single trench, and after the chaplain read a prayer we covered them over with earth and erected some crosses on the long grave. There being no more room, we had to bury in quicklime the bodies of the soldiers who had fallen in the previous attempt to take the Turkish trenches. Many of these had lain there for more than two weeks. The next 24 hours we spent in repairing the damaged trench.

The following afternoon we received a few hours' leave to go where we pleased. In our wanderings we came to a farm where women were working in the fields, less than five miles from the trenches. Our curiosity aroused, we went where the women were gathering the wheat. Near the right-hand corner of the field was a huge haystack, and, approaching it, one of my comrades said that he would show how he killed six Turks. He fixed his bayonet and made a charge at the haystack. There was blood on his bayonet when he withdrew it. We ripped open the haystack and in the hollow found a young Turkish girl trying to bandage her arm, where the bayonet had stuck her. A cot, table and chair were in the stack and the girl had a rifle with a telescope sight and a box of cartridges.

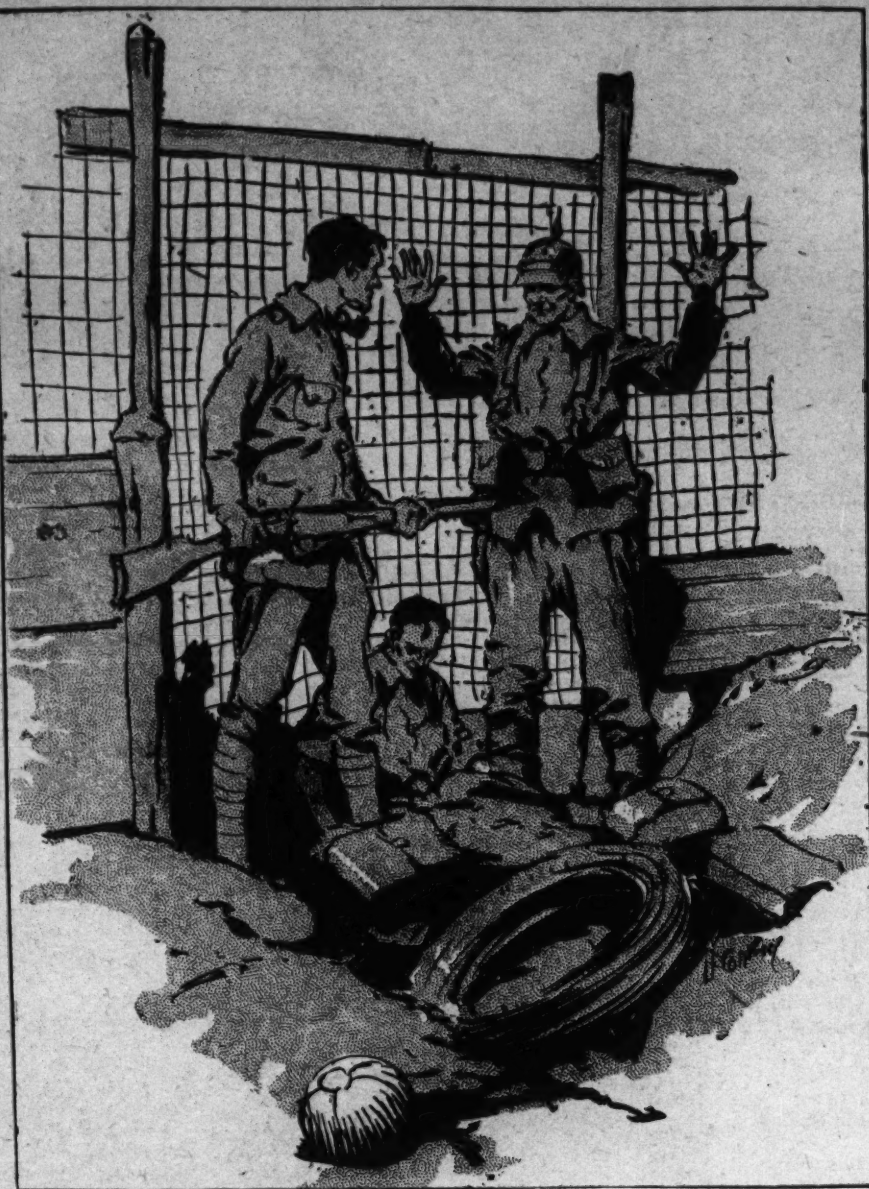
We were going to let her go, when she dropped a package which broke, and 31 identification discs, which are worn by every soldier and sailor in the British army and navy, fell on the ground. She was a sniper and we had to turn her over to our superior officer. She was court-martialed and ordered to be shot in half an hour. We could not bear to see a woman face the firing squad, so we left the place and went back to our trench. We stayed there until troops arrived and relieved us from land duty.

While in the trenches we went through many an ordeal, the chief of which was the vermin, which, combined with the heat and filthy water, made life almost unbearable. These pests infested our bodies from head to foot. They thrived enormously on the insect powder which was warranted to kill them in 24 hours, and they turned us all into gamblers, officer and private alike, including even two ministers' sons.

Ten of us would form a group and chip in 10 shillings apiece. One man, an outsider, was detailed to act as timekeeper, at a salary of 5 shillings, and another was official counter. The other sailors and soldiers stood around the contestants and bet vigorously on their favorites. The man who had the largest collection was awarded the prize money. I won twice and lost four times, which put me 8 pounds to the good.

When we were not shooting the Turks we were killing the pests. When we returned to our ship all our clothing was taken from us and burned. We were then subjected to a bath of hot water, containing powerful disinfectants, which took away a part of our skin. A physical examination followed, and then we were allowed to return to our work. New uniforms were given to us, and we put them on with a sense of unspeakable relief.

Of the 200 sent ashore by the Queen Elizabeth, all returned. Many were a sorry sight, with sticking plaster all over them. While on land we saw something of the Turkish sniper. He is a sharpshooter, painted green from head to feet, and is hidden among the leaves of the trees. His cartridges are in a box fastened to a branch above his head, and on his rifle is a telescopic



Doyle and his companions escaping from a German sentry in Belgium.

sight. It is about five inches in length and one inch in diameter, with a steel body and two powerful lenses. It is worked by your thumb. Once you spot your man, and pull the trigger, you have one less enemy to deal with.

When their hiding places were discovered and they were shot, we hanged them from the branches as a warning to others. If the sniper sees that he cannot escape, he destroys his telescopic sight. I picked up one in the Turkish trench and had it in my hand for a few minutes, but had to turn it over to an officer, to be sent to the governmental arsenal for examination.

From May 11 to May 23 we were on our ship firing at the forts. Shortly after our arrival in the Dardanelles, one of the mine sweepers was sunk, and the body of a boy seaman was seen floating by our ship. One of the survivors of the sunken Irresistible jumped overboard and reached the boy. We threw a rope to them. The boy was unconscious; we handed them in, and a marine from the same ship stepped forward and took the boy from the arms of his rescuer. As he was carrying the boy to shelter a small shell from the enemy's guns blew off his head. A sailor snatched the boy up. This was the only casualty on our ship during my service.

On May 23 we left the Dardanelles for England, to have our guns refitted. When we were 15 miles off the Belgian coast we heard a heavy bombardment. Then H. M. S. Drake steamed up and asked for a loan of 50 men from our ship. I was one of them. The Drake had located a heavy German battery, and a lucky shot killed the gun crew, but did not damage the guns. We men from the Queen Elizabeth were sent ashore to destroy the guns. We reached them under fire of the enemy; we took off the breeches and destroyed the mechanism of the guns.

As we were setting dynamite to blow up the guns, a party of about 300 Germans surrounded us. Our rifles were stacked 30 feet away, and in trying to reach them several of us were wounded. I suffered slight flesh wounds in the arm and leg. After being searched, we were marched to a barbed-wire stockade, about a mile and a half inland, and were told that we were to be sent to Germany the next day. There was another stockade with British, French and Belgian prisoners, near by, and over the barbed wire they threw us a football to amuse ourselves. We played football until dusk.

A German soldier was sent with a spade to dig a post hole for the barbed wire gate. We played football all around the field and managed to get the German soldier in our midst. We bound and gagged him and took his weapons and spade. It was getting dark, and everyone thought we were still playing football. Each of us took turns in digging under the barbed-wire fence a way to escape. While we were at work a German sentry trod on a weak spot over our tunnel and fell in, face downward. He could make no outcry as his mouth was filled with grass and dirt. We immediately bound and gagged him, took his weapons and left him there.

We all escaped through the tunnel and fled towards the coast as fast as our legs could carry us. The search-lights of our ship were in action and were playing all over the coast. One of our number was a signal man.

He ripped off his jumper, and, tearing it in two pieces, waved them over his head. The signal was seen; we knew it, because the guns of the ship were brought to bear over us, to protect us from an attack in the rear.

We received a flash-light signal to lie down, and soon we heard the sound of two power-engines. It was the ship's picket boats, each mounted with two machine guns on stern and bow. We were conveyed in short order to the Drake.

All ships have a Master of Arms and a Ship's Corporal; they are the ship's police, and they are always looking for trouble. As soon as we were on the deck, we were placed under arrest and taken before the Captain. The charges were overstaying shore leave 14 hours, disobeying orders and general untidiness. We looked like a bunch of Hooligans. Several of us had no caps and the faces of all of us were covered with blood and muck. Our new uniforms were torn in such a way that a rag man would not give 2 cents for the lot. Two-thirds of my jumper was missing, the right leg of my trousers was gone, the cloth of my cap had disappeared and my hair was burned off through contact with liquid fire. My lungs were nearly bursting from poisonous gas and on my arm and leg were souvenirs of the German bullets. The following are some of the questions of the Captain and our answers:

Captain: Where were you men?

Men: Ashore, sir.

Captain: Why were you not back in time?

Men: The Germans wouldn't let us come back, sir.

Captain: Where are your rifles, and did you destroy the enemy's guns? What happened to your uniforms?

Men: We destroyed the guns, sir, but were captured. We tried to escape, but were caught between liquid fire and poisonous gas. We lost part of our uniforms trying to climb over the barbed wire fence, sir.

Captain: You pack of fools!

Men: Yes, sir!

The Captain, smiling, ordered the Steward to supply us with new uniforms and send us back to our own ship as soon as possible. We went back the next day. June 2 the Queen Elizabeth was again ordered to the Dardanelles and remained there until July 26. Through the telescope we saw many demolished Turkish forts and big black holes, where clusters of houses and groves had been. One of the principal forts, about 500 feet above the sea level, was so battered and blackened by the shells from the ships that it looked like a huge cake of chocolate.

On July 26 we sailed for Gibraltar, where we had six hours' shore leave. Half of the crew went first and bought out all the food supplies in the place. The shopkeeper started off with high prices, but these were brought down quickly at our threat to make short work of his store.

On Aug. 1 we sailed for the North Sea and went in harbor to give the ship a thorough overhauling. We repaired the engines, cleaned the bilges, double bottoms and water tubes, repaired the pumps, tightened and made new water and steam pipe connections and hundreds of other things. From Aug. 10 to Sept. 5 we cruised around the North Sea and North Atlantic Ocean. Our fleet consisted of 69 of the most powerful ships in the British navy and 100 smaller vessels, including torpedo boats, destroyers and light cruisers, besides submarines and 35 seaplanes.

This sort of life for more than a month, without the excitement of battle, grew wearisome to everyone on board. Thoughts of home and my dear ones came to me. There had been no chance to write home or to have our letters mailed. The only mail boat leaving the Queen Elizabeth was sunk. I told the officer in charge that I was an American.

After hearing my story he sent a message to the Admiralty and they ordered my final discharge. I was sent to the Portsmouth naval branch to receive my final discharge. On obtaining it I thought I was free, but I was arrested for having failed to register as an alien when I first landed in Liverpool. I was brought before a Magistrate and remanded for a week. Acting on advice I wrote to the American Consul at London. The Consul replied that he had been looking for me since June, and he requested the Magistrate to release me, so that I could be sent back to the United States.

The Magistrate discharged me at once, saying that he regretted my imprisonment for a week, and that it was no disgrace. I left Portsmouth the next day, Sept. 25, for Liverpool.

On my homeward voyage I had a berth in the foc's'le, but I did not like the idea of sleeping there, and went to the captain to ask for other sleeping quarters. He refused at first, but when I told him that for the last six months I had been in a clean ship, he inquired its name. I told him H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth. His eyes opened with wonder, and he asked for proof. I showed him my discharge papers and they acted like magic, for he called the steward and ordered him to give me a berth in an empty stateroom and to set an extra plate for me at his table.

I had the happiness of being with my parents and sisters on my twentieth birthday, on Nov. 17, and Thanksgiving day was truly a day for gratitude.



Apparently begun more than 100 years before Columbus started upon his voyage of discovery, this Colorado edifice probably was the seat of a mysterious group of sun worshippers

**T**HE pick and shovel of science have unearthed another of the archaeological mysteries of that section of the United

States which was the land of the Cliff Dwellers. What, a few years ago, was only a vast, cedar-covered mound in the Mesa Verde National Park in Southwestern Colorado, today stands revealed as the site of a temple of a strange, extinct race of human beings.

Its discoverer, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution, declares its ruins not only the finest piece of masonry in that whole field, but also the most mysterious in a region rich with historic ruins. It is not like any other edifice constructed by the Cliff Dwellers and is by far the most imposing. There seems to be little doubt that it was the seat of worship of the sun and a home of weird religious rites.

Previous excavations have proved that the Mesa Verde was the home of a large settlement of aborigines. The great jumble of dwellings now known as Cliff Palace is near and Mummy Lake, with its mounds now supposed to contain the ruins of other prehistoric buildings, is not far away. Curiously enough, although Dr. Fewkes and his assistants have been digging up the temple for more than a year, practically nothing of what they were doing has been made public until recently.

While working on the Cliff Palace ruins in 1909, Dr. Fewkes frequently observed a large, irregular mound on the mesa, directly across Cliff Canyon, opposite the "palace." It was covered with trees, many apparently of great antiquity, but something about it caused the archeologist to wonder whether it might not hide something of interest to the antiquarian. His interest was increased when he found in its soil, upon closer examination, pieces of stone that appeared to have been shaped by the hand of man.

It was not until last summer, however, that he was able to begin excavating. In a short time he found his surmises were correct. The workmen came upon the ruins of what appeared to be a large double wall, different in design from any of the other ancient walls of the territory. It proved to be a part of the outer segment of the strange sun temple.

Today the whole ruin stands revealed. It consists of more than 1000 feet of walls of substantial masonry. In its general outline it resembles a capital D. Within it are 26 rooms, four of them of circular shape, and, apparently, originally shrines for sun worship.

In reality, it is a building to which a large section was added after the first part was built, the addition, however, conforming to the general shape of the D and merely enlarging it.

In the older, or original, D the outer wall is really a double one, with cross sections dividing it into rectangular rooms. Within the court formed by the double outer walls are two large, circular shrines. In the addition, the "court" is cut up by transverse walls dividing it into more or less rectangular rooms, with two more circular shrines.

As originally built, the walls must have been about twelve feet high and the whole must have been covered by a roof. As there are no piercings in the outer walls, entrance must have been from the roof. In other words, the structure apparently was intended for secrecy, with admission only to the initiates of its priestcraft, the general public probably being excluded. As if to bear out this conclusion, there is a small, circular wall not far from the main building. Here, it is possible, rites were performed for the public outside, while the priests were going through their own mysteries within.

The whole building is 121.7 feet long and 64 feet in the widest part. The walls averaged four feet in thickness and are double, inclosing a central core of rubble and adobe. In the older part some of the rooms have intercommunicating doors, but in the new part the only entrances and exits were in the roof.

Not a single room, either of circular or rectangular form, shows a sign of plastering, but all joints between the stones, from the bottom to the top, are carefully pointed with adobe and are generally chinked with stones. The impression of human fingers and palms, small enough to have been those of women—who probably were the laborers—still show in the clay mortar. The corners are perpendicular and the curved walls show a surprising knowledge of the fundamentals of architecture.

By way of decoration, some of the halls have carved geometrical figures. This within itself is a remarkable thing, for in no other buildings of the Cliff Dwellers are there attempts at mural decoration. Dr. Fewkes is of the opinion that these designs were cut on the

stones before they were laid.

The walls themselves are made of sandstone. Many crude tools, such as hammers and pecking stones, have been found in the neighborhood.

Perhaps the most striking thing about the building is a stone fossil, set in the outer wall near the southwest corner. F. H. Knowlton of the United States National Museum has identified it as the fossil of a palm leaf. Dr. Fewkes is of the opinion that the aborigines, when one of them found it, observed its rayed leaves, which in some way suggested to them a symbol of the sun.

"At all events," he says in his official report, "they have partially inclosed this emblem with walls in such a way as to inclose the figure on three sides, leaving the inclosure open on the fourth or west side. There can be no doubt that the walled inclosure was a shrine and the figure in it may be a key to the purpose of the building. The shape of the figure on the rock suggests a symbol of the sun, and if this suggestion be correct, there can hardly be a doubt that solar rites were performed about it."

As to the age of the structure, the archeologist is unable to determine with any certainty. His best approximation is that it was completed about 100 years before Columbus started on his memorable voyage that ended with the discovery of America. He gives the following explanation for this conclusion:

"We have knowledge of the lapse of time because the mound had accumulated enough soil on its surface to support the growth of large trees. Near the summit of the highest wall in the annex there grew a juniper or red cedar of great antiquity, alive and vigorous when I began work. This tree undoubtedly sprouted after the desertion of the building and grew after a mound had developed from fallen walls. Its roots penetrated into the adjacent rooms and derived nourishment from the soil filling them."

"A section of this tree was found by Mr. Gordan Parker, supervisor of Montezuma National Forest, to have 300 annual rings, its heart is decayed, but its size suggests other rings, and that a few more years can be added to its age."

"It is not improbable that this tree began to grow on the top of the sun temple mound shortly after the year 1540, when Coronado first entered New Mexico, but how great an interval elapsed during which the walls fell to form the mound and how much earlier the foundations of the ruined walls were laid, no one can tell. A conservative guess of 250 years is allowable, thus carrying the antiquity of the sun temple back to about 1300 A. D."

The archeologist has examined many theories as to the probable purpose of the building and has rejected all of them except the one which considers it a place for worship. It could not have been a fort, he thinks, because there were no loopholes in the walls or any evidences

Perspective diagram of ruin of Sun Temple, showing sacred kios and other rooms.

that it had ever housed a garrison. It could not have been a dwelling, because the walls were not plastered and there are no marks of fires and none of the debris usually found in homes of the Cliff Dwellers.

"We can hardly believe," says Dr. Fewkes, "that one clan could have been numerous enough to construct a house so large and massive. Its walls are too extensive; the work of dressing the stones too great. Those who made it must have belonged to several clans fused together, and if they united for this common work, they were in a higher state of sociological development than a loosely connected population of a cliff dwelling."

"In primitive society only one purpose could have united the several clans who built such a structure, and this purpose must have been a religious one."

"On the theory that it was erected by people from several neighboring cliff dwellings for ceremonies held in common, we may suppose that the builders came daily from their dwellings in Cliff Palace and other houses, and returned at night, after they had finished work, to their homes. The trails down the sides of the cliffs which the workmen used are still to be seen. The place was frequented by many people, but there is no evidence that any one clan dwelt near this mysterious building during its construction."

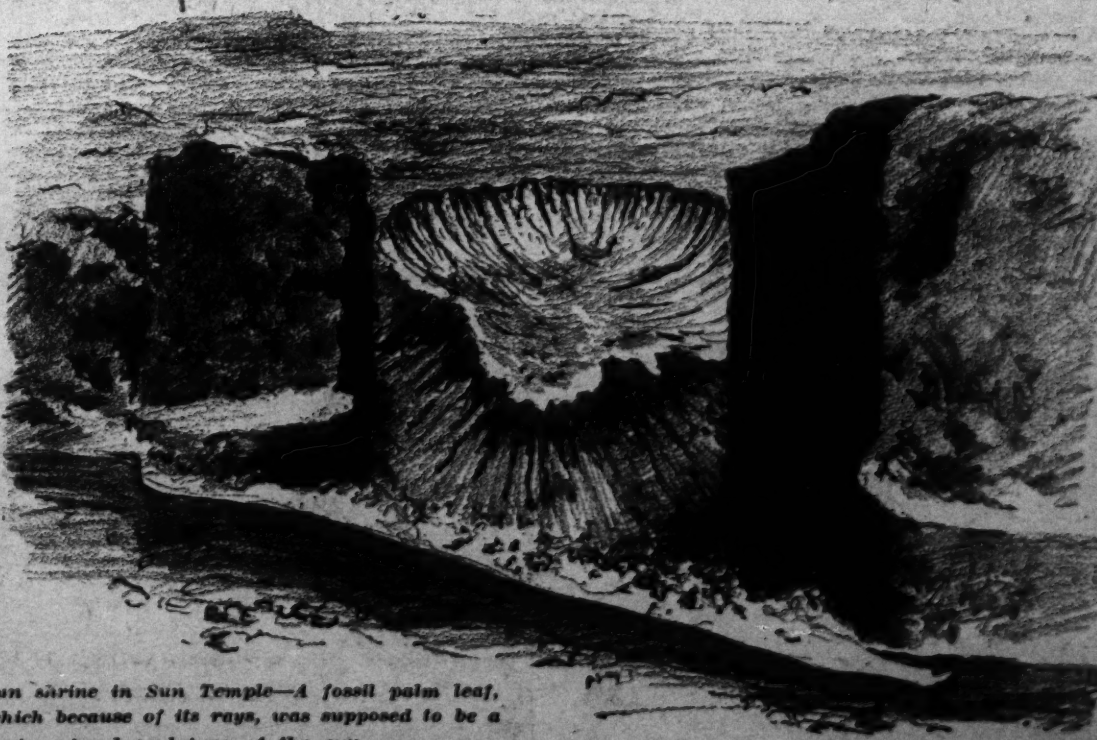
"Other questions arise: Was Sun Temple constructed by an intrusive people of different stock from that of Cliff Palace? Is it the work of a migratory band that entered the region from the valleys surrounding Mesa Verde, or was it built by an alien people not closely allied to those of Cliff Palace, but more like Pueblos of New Mexico? The difference between the architecture of Sun Temple and that of the neighboring cliff dwellings and its similarity in form to some of the ruins in the Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, would seem to lend some support to the theory that the builders were aliens, or culturally different from cliff dwellers."

"This theory seems to me untenable, for where did these incoming aliens live while building it? How could they work there unmolested?"

"The argument that cliff dwellers in the neighborhood built Sun Temple and that incoming aliens had nothing to do with its construction seems to me very strong. The architectural differences between it and Cliff Palace are not objections, for the architectural form of Sun Temple may be regarded as a repetition, in the open, of a form of building that developed in a cliff house; the rounded north wall conforms with the rear of a cave and the straight south wall reproduces the front of a cliff dwelling. The recess midway in the south wall of Sun Temple could be likened without forcing the comparison, to a similar recess which occurs at the main entrance into Cliff Palace."

"Sun Temple was not built by an alien people, but by the cliff dwellers as a specialized building mainly for religious purposes, and, so far as known, is the first of its type recognized in the Mesa Verde area."

"Although we have always thought of the ruins of the Mesa Verde as cliff dwellings, the work this summer has greatly broadened our ideas of the architecture, and hence the culture of the aborigines of Mesa Verde. There has been brought to light a new type, which is a new attraction and adds a new zest to the study. Two or possibly three other types await the shovel and pick of the explorer pleading for their turn. The great mounds near Mummy Lake, which itself is a new type of ruin, should be excavated and repaired. Work on the group will reveal important architectural features."



Sun shrine in Sun Temple—A fossil palm leaf, which because of its rays, was supposed to be a preternatural sculpture of the sun.



WHEN "Queen Elizabeth" returned to England to have guns refitted, this Yankee had went with landing party to dynamite German battery in Flanders and was taken prisoner by Teutons—Escaped same night by overpowering guards, and he

# Should These Poems Have Been Printed?

Alice Freeman Palmer, one of America's notable women and former president of Wellesley College, directed when dying that her verses be burned, but her husband, Prof. G. H. Palmer of Harvard, after 13 years' wrestling with conscience, has given them to world—Decision to publish reached by verdict of remarkable jury of four college presidents, four poets and four novelists—Poems entitled "Marriage Cycle" sing of the Palmers' courtship and wedded happiness ::

IF a woman, on her deathbed, solemnly and explicitly commands her husband to burn the manuscript of her unpublished poems, could he be justified in ignoring her dying wish and publishing the poems to the world?

This delicate problem in ethics was presented for solution to Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University. One might have expected it to cause him little difficulty, as he has for years occupied the chair of ethics at that institution. Yet he was 13 years at the task, and found it so formidable that he finally felt compelled to call upon the assistance of an extraordinary jury of four college presidents, four novelists and four poets. Their verdict is embodied in a slender volume of poems entitled, "A Marriage Cycle," by Alice Freeman Palmer, which has just been issued by the Houghton-Mifflin Co.

Prof. Palmer does not name the four college presidents whom he consulted in his perplexity, but one may hazard the surmise that they were Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Angell of Michigan, Hazard of Wellesley and Tucker of Dartmouth, for they were intimate friends of the couple and delivered addresses at Mrs. Palmer's funeral in the chapel of Harvard College. Who the four novelists and the quartet of poets may be is known only to themselves and to Prof. Palmer, but we have his assurance that they "all are persons of standing and social experience." He also had the advice of his colleague, the late Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, an eminent authority on the fine arts.

One precedent of a sort Prof. Palmer had for his guidance. It is well known that the poet Virgil, when dying, laid upon his literary executors an express command to destroy the manuscript of his "Aeneid," which he had not had time to polish as his fastidious taste desired. The executors won the gratitude of the world by disobeying the poet's wish.

But between the two cases there were important distinctions. The "Aeneid" was on a public and political subject, that of the founding of Rome. Mrs. Palmer's poems are exclusively personal, dealing with her husband's wooing and their intimate happiness in marriage. She herself felt such reserve concerning them that not until a year before her death did she permit even Prof. Palmer to suspect she was at work upon the cycle, and most of the poems he did not see until she was gone. Furthermore, the "Aeneid" is one of literature's supreme masterpieces; and not even the most ardent admirer of Mrs. Palmer's genius could maintain that the destruction of her poems would have been a calamity to letters comparable to the burning of Virgil's epic.

On the other hand, Mrs. Palmer, who sometimes termed herself a Western girl because the formative years of her youth were spent at Michigan University and because her first work as an educator was done in Illinois and Wisconsin, was one of the most notable women America has produced. She was not the founder, but she was truly the builder, of Wellesley College, of which she became president at the amazing age of 26 years. And of her singularly radiant and vivid personality, the poems are almost the sole remains left in writing. An indefatigable public speaker, she delivered most of her addresses ex tempore, with elocution so rapid as to baffle the reporters. She was an incessant correspondent, but her letters, concerning themselves altogether with the persons to whom they were written and not at all with herself, yield few revelations as to the writer.

So that almost from the beginning Prof. Palmer was unable to bring himself to obey her literal command to burn "this record of a beautiful soul." And he resolved that the verses should not perish during his life. In the charming biography of Mrs. Palmer which her husband wrote six years after her death, he said:

"This book, more than any document that has survived her, depicts her heart, mind, courage and character. For this reason I cannot use it. Its poetry is too intimate to be published during my life."

But then other considerations began to press upon him. If left until his own death, the poems would probably find their way into print, probably in a fragmentary and disordered form. He began to feel it his duty to fix the final form in which they would appear. "If she is ever again to speak in public," he said touchingly, "I must be present with attending care." He was confirmed in this view by the counsel of his jury of 12 college presidents, novelists and poets.

"These," he writes in the preface to the cycle, "with a group of my most sensitive friends, read the manuscript entire. With but two possible exceptions, all advised publication, the late C. E. Norton—than whom

no one could be more scrupulous of good taste or good literature—being especially urgent."

Thus it is that "A Marriage Cycle," outside of its own artistic distinction and perhaps its promise of longevity as a woman's nobly impassioned outpouring of her wedded joy, comes to publication attended by circumstances probably unique in literary annals. A romantic touch is added by the fact that Mrs. Palmer's retirement from the presidency of Wellesley in order to marry was too similar to the denouement of Tennyson's



To a jury composed of four college presidents, four poets and four novelists, Prof. Palmer submitted the question of ignoring his famous wife's dying wish—that her poems be destroyed. Their verdict was—print them!

fortieth year were passed, wonder and gratitude over her happy condition became almost oppressive. From occasional dates scattered through this book of verses I judge she now began to snatch brief intervals from business and employ them for recording typical situations of crisis and growth in our life together. She had never written poetry before, though ever a student of it. Now she wrote purely for herself, rarely showing me anything."

It was on her fourteenth wedding anniversary, Dec. 23, 1901, when Mrs. Palmer was 46 years old, that she let her husband into the secret of her verse making. On that day she immensely surprised him by presenting him with a small volume of her poems, illustrated with photographs she had taken of their country home at Boxford, 25 miles north of Boston.

"Find them as beautiful and accurate as they were tender," he writes in the preface, "I asked if she were in the habit of writing verses. She said she had never attempted it until a few years before. At that time she was feeling peculiarly the significance of marriage, blended as it was always in her mind with religious experience and the enjoyment of nature."

"Poetry, she said, had then seemed a natural mode of expression. She had dreamed of recording in it the steps through which two glad souls become one, and through one another united with God and the world."

"Several times in the following year I returned to the subject, venturing praise of what was already accomplished and suggesting further effort; but I got meager and uninterested replies. In the next summer vacation, however, she told me she had special work at a certain desk, to which I must never go; and when occasionally in those restful months I saw her sitting before that desk, I fancied her poetic scheme was advancing."

But that marriage anniversary proved the last that Mrs. Palmer observed on this earth. On Dec. 6, 1902, she died in Paris. On the day before she was taken to a hospital for a fatal operation, she said to her husband:

"In that cabinet you will find a roll of papers. Burn them. They are unfinished poems of mine, merely sketches. For our coming wedding day I hoped to complete my 'Marriage Cycle,' but now—"

And now the poems are published for all the world to read, saved from the doom to which their author would have consigned them. As to the verses themselves, only a few may be quoted, and choice is not easy. From the first group, which Prof. Palmer entitles "The Approach," is taken this truthful, simple and appealing lyric:

## FOREIDDEN.

I told him not to come  
To meet and bring me home.  
But yet, as the long day  
Wore empty, dull, away,  
Though I had sternly said him Nay,  
I feared, half hoped, that he would disobey.

"He will not come," I said it o'er and o'er;  
He knows I do not wish it. Nay, even more  
I shall be angry if he comes tonight.  
He is not here; how glad I am! How right!  
But who stands smiling in that sudden light?  
Or do my happy tears make dim my sight?

From the second group, "Together," the following poem is quoted:

## ATTAINMENT.

The perfect summer day is at its height,  
And at its height this hushed and restful time.  
The fair full moon will rule the heaven tonight;  
And our great love has triumphed in its prime.

Perfect the day, the night, the week, the year.  
Nature stands smiling, not a cloud on high,  
And sees a perfect love that casts out fear  
Facing the future without wish or cry.

Great love has triumphed. At a crisis hour.  
Of strength and struggle on the heights of life

(Continued on Page 14.)



ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.

poem, "The Princess," to escape frequent drawings of the parallel; and her verses have the effect of an epilogue to that lyric drama, portraying the happiness which the heroine found in sacrificing a public to a domestic career.

In the task of preparing the poems for publication, Prof. Palmer found many difficulties. The verses lay in chaos. No poem had a title. Stanzas were begun and not ended. He essayed to complete some of them, but "learned anew that nature had denied me, a critic, constructive power in verse." So he destroyed the unfinished poems and preserved about fifty which seemed to have a good degree of technical merit. These he supplied with titles and arranged in three groups, for as he studied them their underlying plan became clear.

"The clew was given," he writes, "in the phrase, 'A Marriage Cycle,' by which she had twice described them. She wished to mark the successive steps through which home-forming love passes from fascinated timidity, through joyous companionship, to a trust which can defy assault and perplexity. Marriage she always profoundly honored. She believed it essential to every strong life. In her own she had gained and given exceeding happiness, which at last pressed for utterance."

What Prof. Palmer himself knows about the manner in which the verses were composed—and that is extremely little—he tells in the biography and in the preface to the cycle. In the former occurs the passage:

"Marriage she had always revered, holding that only through it can either man or woman reach the largest fulfillment. When, comparatively late in life, she came into her own, she began in her usual fashion to bring out its inner significance and beauty. Romance was in her case no product of novelty, but was usually fertilized and rendered more exuberant by the deposits of time."

"Accordingly, when 10 years of marriage and her own



Apparently begun more than 100 years before Columbus started upon his voyage of discovery, this Colorado edifice probably was the seat of

# AMERICAN TEMPLE 415 YEARS OLD UNCARRIED

## How the War Capitals Amuse Themselves

LONDON —

The city of darkness and of American musical comedies

By KARL K. KITCHEN.

**W**HEN I arrived at the Fenchurch Street Station at 10 o'clock at night, I found London plunged in darkness. I had ridden for an hour behind drawn shades, in a dimly lighted, first-class compartment from Tilbury—where I landed from Rotterdam—for when I entered the train the guard called my attention to a printed notice in the carriage which read: "The shades of this compartment must be kept drawn during the hours of darkness."

Of course, I knew that the street lamps in London had been partially obscured and that all the windows were required to be shaded in order to lessen the danger of Zeppelin attacks. But I never dreamed that the huge city could be as dark as I found it. Fenchurch street was in total eclipse and to make matters worse, there were no taxicabs around. As the train was crowded with travelers who had arrived in Tilbury on the Flushing boat from the Continent, there was a great deal of confusion when they filed out of the station into the black night. Several "bobbies" took the situation in hand, however, and after a wait of nearly half an hour I got a taxi to take me to the Savoy Hotel.

I don't believe I ever had a more thrilling taxicab ride than this trip through the darkened streets of London to my hotel. Fenchurch Street Station is in the "city" and it is quite a respectable distance to the Savoy, which is in the Strand, near Charing Cross.

The street lamps along the entire distance were painted black, allowing only the dimmest rays to fall on the pavement, and every building was in total darkness. Only the head and tail lamps on the taxicabs and dimly lighted busses revealed the way, but my chauffeur sped ahead, seemingly unmindful of the danger. Here and there a few brighter rays of light escaped from the painted street lamps, so it cannot be said that the trip was made in total darkness, but it was the next thing to it.

Riding in a taxicab in a big city in daylight is often exciting enough, but in darkest London it is positively thrilling. Half a dozen times I expected to crash into the slow-moving vehicles which were in our path. So when my driver finally swung into the covered driveway at the Savoy I breathed a sigh of relief. At last I had reached my destination without loss of life or limb.

I do not recall visiting London in the Middle Ages, but I doubt if its streets were as dark in those days or rather nights as they are tonight. Certainly they must have been safer to traverse for speeding taxicabs did not exist in those times. And when it is remembered that darkness falls in London long before 6 o'clock at this time of the year, the confusion and danger resulting from this situation is apparent. Of course, one gets used to it in time. In fact, after four nights of darkness I was reconciled to it. Still, it is absurd to state that the authorities have put these regulations in effect for any other reason than a well-grounded fear of Zeppelins.

So few persons, comparatively speaking, are killed in each Zeppelin raid that the danger to the individual is hardly worth talking about. You won't find a single person in London who will admit that he is afraid of being killed by the Zepps, as they are called. Still, the fact remains that Londoners never know when the giant aircraft will be overhead, raining bombs on them. And to prevent the Zeppelin commanders from locating the most important structures the entire city is kept in darkness.

However, this has not caused as great a change in the city's life as one would suppose. Instead of remaining in their homes, the people find their way about in the dark. True, the streets are not as crowded as they used to be, but if people have any place to go they are not deterred by the darkness.

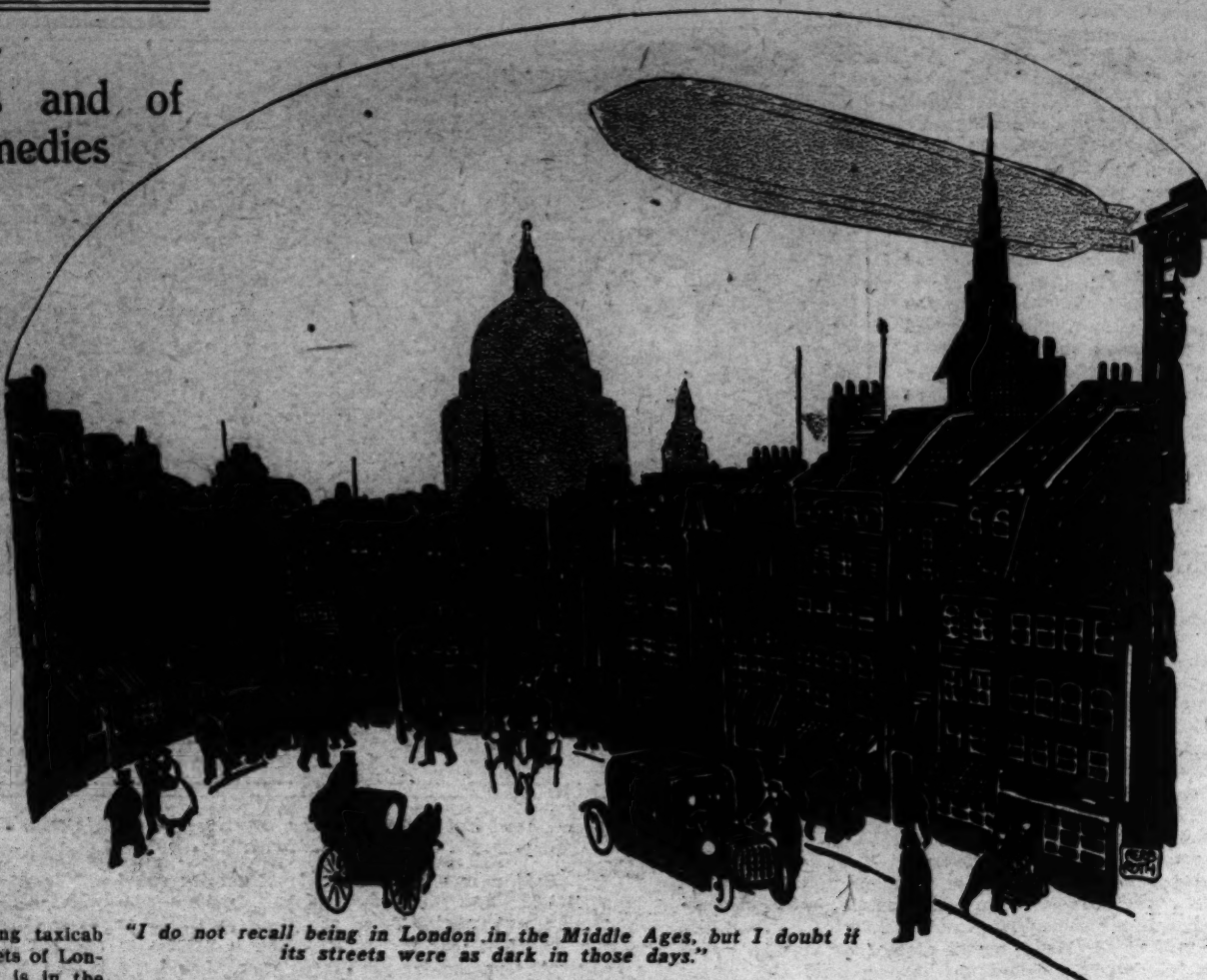
After the brilliantly lighted streets of Berlin and Budapest, London is a decided contrast. But more goes on in the dark in London than in some of the well-lighted continental capitals.

The gayest spot in London is on a narrow, crooked street, a stone's throw from the Hotel Carlton. Here is located Ciro's. And in these drink-restricted days and Zeppelin nights it is the only real center of gaiety in the metropolis.

Ciro's is a restaurant. It is a branch of the famous Paris and Monte Carlo establishments. And in many respects it is the best restaurant in London. It is comparatively new, occupying a new stone structure that was built especially for it.

At Ciro's that portion of London's population which refuses to be depressed by the gloom of continued defeat gathers to forget its troubles in champagne bubbles and in the mazes of the latest dances. The establishment is run along club lines. The initiation fee is 5 pounds sterling (about \$22.50 at the present rate of exchange) and the prices are kept high enough to prevent "undesirables" from visiting it more than once.

Here "club members" can drink and dance to their heart's content until 1 a. m.—a rare thing in London these days, or rather nights, when liquor selling is forbidden at 9:30 and the only public dancing is restricted to a few big hotels. Of course, there are numerous supper clubs,



"I do not recall being in London in the Middle Ages, but I doubt if its streets were as dark in those days."

but since the recent crusades of the military authorities, their gaiety is much subdued. Ciro's has not been interfered with and consequently it is the "smartest place" for luncheon, tea or supper after the play.

The afternoon I visited it I found it crowded with attractive girls and just enough officers to make an interesting picture. A negro orchestra was playing in the grill where the floor was comfortably crowded with hap-

py dancers. Except for the khaki uniforms it was a scene that might be encountered anywhere in New York.

I visited the restaurant club after the theater the same evening. The picture was somewhat changed, for the women guests were in evening gowns and the men in dinner coats. A sign on the wall explained why. It read: "After 10 p. m. officers in uniform will not be allowed on the floor."

If the men had been in evening coats—dress coats or "full evening dress," if those terms are clearer—I would not have been surprised. Before the war every gentleman wore evening dress to attend the theater or any other evening function. But the war has brought about a great change.

There are not as many American actors in London as there are British actors in New York—but you can hardly walk down Piccadilly without stepping into one. The theaters have been hard hit by the war. To be sure the revues are playing to good audiences, but the serious plays are doing badly. London is in no mood for serious plays.

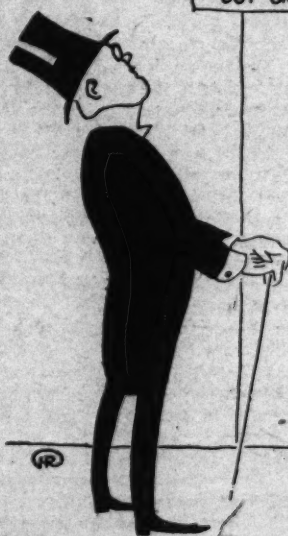
A New Yorker, who has seen the successful Broadway shows, has very little to see in London. And the London reviews such as "Shell Out," "Push and Go," which one might suppose were more or less original, are practically made up of American songs, jokes and performers. There has never been a time when the London stage has been so completely dominated by American offerings as at present. The reason is apparent. London managers are unwilling to risk their money in new ventures. It is less risky to bring over successful American plays.

Compared with Berlin and Vienna, where Shakespeare, Moliere, Ibsen and Strindberg are the bill in several theaters, the drama in London is at a very low ebb. Except a play by Pinero—a very poor play, by the way—there is not a single offering on the London stage by a playwright of the first rank. The most notable offering is "Mavourneen," by Louis N. Parker, who is hardly more than a second-rate dramatist. It is beautifully staged and Miss Lilly Elsie gives a charming performance in it, but it is something that will be forgotten in another twelvemonth.

"The Case of Lady Gamber" and "Quinney's," both by Horace A. Vachell, are in the "success" column. The former is quite a good melodrama, but it is only drawing fair audiences at the Savoy, despite the fact that H. B. Irving is its featured player. "Quinney's" is a big comedy success at the Haymarket and well worth seeing. About the only other important offering is "The Ware Case," a detective melodrama, at Wyndham's Theater. Gerald du Maurier, its principal player, is a great favorite in London and his personal popularity is largely responsible for its success.

No grand opera is being given in London at the present time. There was a season of opera in English at the Shaftesbury, but its artists were not of Metropolitan caliber. As in all the other capitals, moving pictures are exceedingly popular. "The Birth of a Nation," despite its American theme, is a tremendous success, and "Cabiria" is also attracting large audiences.

EVENING DRESS OPTIONAL BUT UNFASHIONABLE



"To be sure, there are many Londoners who disregard it."



"Attractive girls and enough officers to make an interesting picture."



# FU-MANCHU & CO.

By SAX ROHMER

## Number Two THE CRY OF THE NIGHT HAWK

**G**OOD-NIGHT, Dr. Petrie.  
"Good-night, Mr. Forsyth," I said; and, having conducted my late visitor to the door, I closed and bolted it, switched off the light and went upstairs. My new patient was chief officer of one of the P. & O. boats. He had cut his hand rather badly on the homeward run, and signs of poisoning having developed, he had called to have the wound treated, apologizing for troubling me at so late an hour, but explaining that he had only just come from the docks. The hall clock announced the hour of 1 as I ascended the stairs. I found myself wondering what there was in Mr. Forsyth's appearance which excited some vague and elusive memory. Coming to the top floor, I opened the door of a front bedroom and was surprised to find the interior in darkness.

"Smith!" I called.  
"Come here and watch!" was the terse response.

Nayland Smith was sitting in the dark at the open window and peering out across the common. Even as I saw him, a dim silhouette, I could detect that tensely in his attitude which told of high-strung nerves.

I joined him.  
"What is it?" I asked, curiously.  
"I don't know. Watch that clump of elms."

His masterful voice had the dry tone in it betokening excitement. I leaned on the edge beside him and looked out. The blaze of stars almost compensated for the absence of the moon and the night had a quality of stillness that made for awe. This was a tropical summer and the common, with its dancing lights dotted irregularly about it, had an unfamiliar look tonight. The clump of nine elms showed as a dense and irregular mass, lacking detail. Such moods as that which now claimed my friend are magnetic. I had no thought of the night's beauty, for it only served to remind me that somewhere amid London's millions was lurking an uncanny being, whose life was a mystery, whose very existence was a scientific miracle.

"Where is your patient?" rapped Smith.  
His abrupt query diverted my thoughts into a new channel. No footsteps disturbed the silence of the high-road; where was my patient?

I craned from the window. Smith grabbed my arm.  
"Don't lean out," he said.

I drew back, glancing at him surprisedly.

"For heaven's sake, why not?"

"I'll tell you presently, Petrie. Do you see him?"

"I did, and I can't make out what he is doing. He seems to have remained standing at the gate for some reason."

"He has seen it!" snapped Smith. "Watch those elms."

His hand rested upon my arm, gripping it nervously. Shall I say that I was surprised? I can say it with truth. But I shall add that I was thrilled, eerily; for this subdued excitement and alert watching of Smith's could only mean one thing:

Fu-Manchu!

And that was enough to set me watching as keenly as he; to set me listening; not only for sounds outside the house, but for sounds within. Doubts, suspicions, dreads, heaped themselves up in my mind. Why was Forsyth standing there at the gate? I had never seen him before, to my knowledge, yet there was something oddly reminiscent about the man. Could it be that his visit formed part of a plot? Yet his wound had been genuine enough. Thus my mind worked, feverishly; such was the effect of an unspoken thought—Fu-Manchu.

Nayland Smith's grip tightened on my arm.

"There it is again, Petrie!" he whispered. "Look, look!"

His words were wholly unnecessary. I, too, had seen it; a wonderful and uncanny sight. Out of the darkness under the elms, low down upon the ground, grew a vaporous blue light. It flared up, elfinlike, then began to ascend. Like an ingenious phantom, a witch flame, it rose, higher—higher—higher, to what I adjudged to be some twelve feet or more from the ground. Then, high in the air, it died away again as it had come.

"For God's sake, Smith, what was it?"

"Don't ask me, Petrie. I have seen it twice. We"—

He paused. Rapid footsteps sounded below. Over Smith's shoulder I saw Forsyth cross the road, climb the low rail and set out across the common.

Smith sprang impetuously to his feet.

"We must stop him," he said hoarsely; then, clapping a hand to my mouth as I was about to call out—"Not a sound, Petrie!"

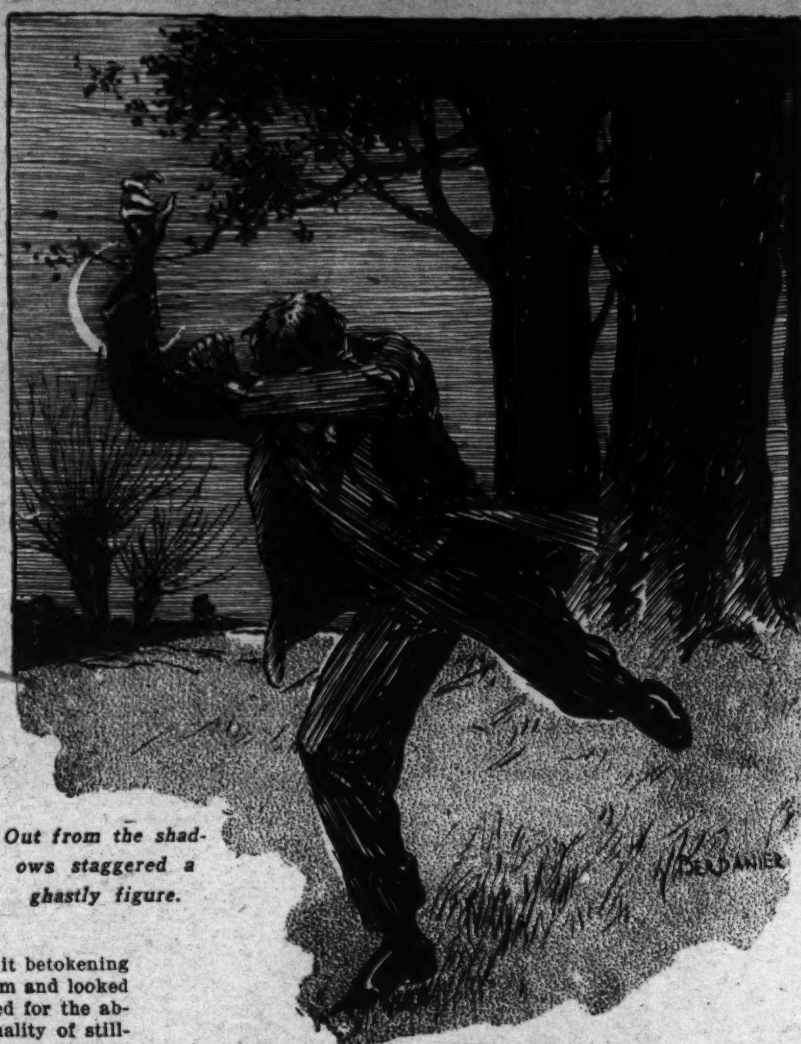
He ran out of the room and went blundering downstairs in the dark, crying:

"Out through the garden—the side entrance!"

I overtook him as he threw wide the door of my dispensing room. Through he ran and opened the door at the other end. I followed him out, closing it behind me. The smell from some tobacco plants in a neighboring flower bed was faintly perceptible; no breeze stirred; and in the great silence I could hear Smith in front of me tugging at the bolt of the gate.

Then he had it open, and I stepped out close on his heels, and left the door ajar.

"We must not appear to have come from your house," explained Smith rapidly. "I will go along to the high-road and cross on to the common a hundred yards up,



Out from the shadows staggered a ghastly figure.

where there is a pathway, as though homeward bound to the north side. Give me half a minute's start, then you proceed in an opposite direction and cross from the corner of the next road. Directly you are out of the light of the street lamps, get over the rails and run for the elms!"

He thrust a pistol into my hand and was off.

While he had been with me, speaking in that incisive, impetuous way of his, with his dark face close to mine and his eyes gleaming like steel, I had been at one with him in his feverish mood; but now, when I stood alone, in that staid and respectable byway, holding a loaded pistol in my hand, the whole thing became utterly unreal.

It was in an odd frame of mind that I walked to the next corner, as directed; for I was thinking, not of Dr. Fu-Manchu, the great and evil man who dreamed of Europe and America under Chinese rule; not of Nayland Smith, who alone stood between the Chinaman and the realization of his monstrous schemes; not even of Karamaneh, the slave girl, whose glorious beauty was a weapon of might in Fu-Manchu's hand; but of what impression I must have made upon a patient had I encountered one then.

Such were my ideas up to the moment that I crossed to the common and vaulted into the field on my right. As I began to run toward the elms I found myself wondering what it was all about and for what we were come. Fifty yards west of the trees it occurred to me that if Smith had counted on cutting Forsyth off we were too late, for it appeared to me that he must already be in the copse.

I was right. Twenty paces more I ran, and ahead of me, from the elms, came a sound. Clearly it came through the still air—the eerie hoot of a night hawk. I could not recall ever to have heard the cry of that bird on the common before, but, oddly enough, I attached little significance to it until in the ensuing instant, a most dreadful scream—a scream in which fear and loathing and anger were hideously blended—thrilled my very soul.

After that I have no recollection of anything until I found myself standing by the southernmost elm.

"Smith!" I cried breathlessly. "Smith! my God! where are you?"

As if in answer to my cry came an indescribable sound, a mingled sobbing and choking. Out from the shadows staggered a ghastly figure—that of a man whose face appeared to be streaked. His eyes glared at me madly and he mowed the air with his hands like one blind and insane with fear.

I started back; words died upon my tongue. The figure reeled and the man fell babbling and sobbing at my very feet.

Inert I stood, looking down at him. He writhed a moment—and was still. The silence again became perfect. Then, from somewhere beyond the elms, Nayland Smith appeared. I did not move. Even when he stood beside me I merely stared at him fatuously.

"I let him walk to his death, Petrie," I heard dimly.

"God forgive me—God forgive me!"

The words aroused me.

"Smith"—my voice came as a whisper—"for one awful moment I thought"—

"So did someone else," he rapped. "Our poor sailor has met the end designed for me, Petrie!"

At that I realized two things: I knew why Forsyth's face had struck me as being familiar in some puzzling way, and I knew why Forsyth now lay dead upon the grass. Save that he was a fair man and wore a slight mustache, he was, in features and build, the double of Nayland Smith!

We raised the poor victim and turned him over on his back. I dropped upon my knees, and, with unsteady

fingers, began to strike a match. A slight breeze was arising and sighing gently through the elms; but, screened by my hands, the flame of the match took life. It illuminated wanly the sun-baked face of Nayland Smith, his eyes gleaming with unnatural brightness. I bent forward, and the dying light of the match touched that other face.

"Oh God!" whispered Smith.

A faint puff of wind extinguished the match.

In all my surgical experience I had never met with anything quite so horrible. Forsyth's livid face was streaked with tiny streams of blood, which proceeded from a series of irregular wounds. One group of these clustered upon his left temple, another beneath his right eye, and others extended from the chin down to the throat. They were black, almost tattoo marks, and the entire injured surface was bloated indescribably. His fists were clenched; he was quite rigid.

Smith's piercing eyes were set upon me eloquently as I knelt on the path and made my examination—an examination which that first glimpse when Forsyth came staggering out from the trees had rendered useless—a mere matter of form.

"He's quite dead, Smith," I said huskily.

"It's unnatural—it"—

Smith began beating his fist into his left palm and taking little, short, nervous strides up and down beside the dead man. I could hear a car swirling along the high-road, but I remained there on my knees staring dully at the disfigured, bloody face which, but a matter of minutes since had been that of a clean-looking British seaman. I found myself contrasting his neat, squarely trimmed mustache with the bloated face above it, and counting the little drops of blood which trembled upon its edge. There were footsteps approaching. I stood up. The footsteps quickened, and I turned as a constable ran up.

"What's this?" he demanded gruffly, and stood with his fists clenched, looking from Smith to me and down at that which lay between us. Then his hand flew to his breast; there was a silvery gleam and—

"Drop that whistle!" snapped Smith—and struck it from the man's hand. "Where's your lantern? Don't ask questions!"

The constable started back and was evidently debating upon his chances with the two of us when my friend pulled a letter from his pocket and thrust it under the man's nose.

"Read that!" he directed harshly, "and then listen to my orders."

There was something in his voice which changed the officer's opinion of the situation. He directed the light of his lantern upon the open letter and seemed to be stricken with wonder.

"If you have any doubt," continued Smith—"you may not be familiar with the Commissioner's signature—you have only to ring up Scotland Yard from Dr. Petrie's house, to which we shall now return, to disperse them." He pointed to Forsyth. "Help us to carry him there. We must not be seen; this must be hushed up. You understand? It must not get into the press!"

The man saluted respectfully, and the three of us addressed ourselves to the mournful task. By slow stages we bore the dead man to the edge of the common, carried him across the road and into my house, without exciting attention even on the part of those vagrants who nightly slept out in the neighborhood.

"You will want to make an examination, Petrie," said Smith in his decisive way, "and the officer here might phone for the ambulance. I have some investigations to make also. I must have the pocket lamp."

"The telephone is in the hall," I said to the constable.

"Thank you, sir."

He went out of the surgery as I switched on the lamp over the table and began to examine the marks upon Forsyth's skin. These, as I have said, were in groups and nearly all in the form of elongated punctures; a fairly deep incision with a pear-shaped and superficial scratch beneath it. One of the tiny wounds had penetrated the right eye.

The symptoms, or those which I had been enabled to observe as Forsyth had first staggered into view from among the elms, were most puzzling. Clearly enough, the muscles of articulation and the respiratory muscles had been affected; and now the livid face, dotted over with tiny wounds (they were also on the throat) set me mentally groping for a clue to the manner of his death.

No clue presented itself; and my detailed examination of the body availed me nothing. The gray herald of dawn was come when the police arrived with the ambulance and took Forsyth away.

I was just taking my cap from the rack when Nayland Smith returned.

"Smith!" I cried. "Have you found anything?"

He stood there in the gray light of the hallway, tugging at the lobe of his left ear—an old trick of his.

The bronzed face looked very gaunt, I thought, and his eyes were bright with that febrile glitter which once I had disliked, but which I had learned from experience to be due to tremendous nervous excitement. At such times he could act with icy coolness and his mental faculties seemed temporarily to acquire an abnormal keenness. He made no direct reply; but—

"Have you any milk?" he jerked abruptly.

So wholly unexpected was the question that for a moment I failed to grasp it. Then—

"Milk!" I began.

"Exactly, Petrie! If you can find me some milk I shall be obliged."

I turned to descend to the kitchen, when—



answered," Jaimihr Khan purred. "What's this—what's this!"

"The wires are cut."

"Cut! Who did that?" The General started for the yellow man. Jaimihr Khan whipped a blue-barreled revolver out of his broad sash and leveled it at his master.

"Back, Gen. Sahib! I cut them. The Sahib's story is true. It was she who came in and found me at the safe."

"My God! You, Jaimihr—you a spy!" The General collapsed weakly into a chair by the desk.

"Some might call me that, my General," Jaimihr's weapon was slowly swinging to cover both the seated man and the girl by the doors. "No need to search that drawer, Gen. Sahib. Your pistol is pointing at you this minute."

"You'll pay for this!" Crandall gasped.

"That may be. One thing I ask you to remember. If one of you makes a move I will kill you both. You are a gallant man, my General; is it not so? Then remember."

Crandall started from his chair, but the uselessness of his bare hands against the snub-nosed thing of blue metal covering him struck home. He sank back with a groan. Keeping them both carefully covered, Jaimihr moved to the desk telephone at the General's elbow. He took from his sash a small piece of paper—the one he had saved from the packet of papers taken from the safe—laid it on the edge of the desk, and with his left hand he picked up the telephone. An instant of tense silence, broken by the wheezing of the General's breath, then—

"Nine-two-six, if you please. Yes—yes, who is this? Ah, yes. It is I, Jaimihr Khan. Is all well with you? Good! And Bishop? Slain coming down the Rock—good also!"

Crandall groaned. The Indian continued his conversation unperturbed.

"Veree good! Listen closely. I cannot come as I have promised. There is—work—for me here. But all will be well. Take down what I shall tell you." He read from the slip of paper on the desk. "Seven turns to the right, four to the left—press! Two more to the left—press. One to the right. You have that? Allah speed you. Go quickly!"

"Room D!" Crandall had leaped from his chair.

"Correct, my General—Room D." Jaimihr smiled as he stepped away from the telephone, his back against the double doors. The sweat stood white on Crandall's brow; his mouth worked in jerky spasms.

"What—what have you done?" he gasped.

"I see the General knows too well," came the Indian's silken response. "I have given the combination of the inner door of Room D in the signal tower to a—friend. He is on his way to the tower. He will be admitted—one of the few men on the Rock who could be admitted at this hour, my General. One pull of the switches in Room D—and where will England's great fleet be then?"

"You yellow devil!" Crandall started to rush the white figure by the doors, but his flesh quailed as the round, cold muzzle met it. He staggered back.

"We are going to wait, my General—and you, American Sahibah, who have pushed your way into this affair. We are going to wait—and listen—listen."

The General writhed in agony. Jane, fallen into a chair by the far edge of the desk, had her head buried in her arms, and was sobbing.

"And we are going to think, my General," the Indian's voice purred on. "While we wait we shall think. Who will Gen. Crandall be after tonight—the English Sahib who ruled the Rock the night the English fleet was blown to hell from inside the fortress? How many widows will curse when they hear his name? What?"

"Jaimihr Khan, what have I ever done to you!" The Governor's voice sounded hardly human. His face was blotched and purple.

"Not what you have done, my General—what the English army has done. An old score, General—30 years old. My father—he was a Prince in India—until this English army took away his throne to give it to a lying brother. The army—murdered my father when he tried to get it back—called it mutiny. Ah, yes, an old score; but by the breath of Allah, tonight shall see it paid!"

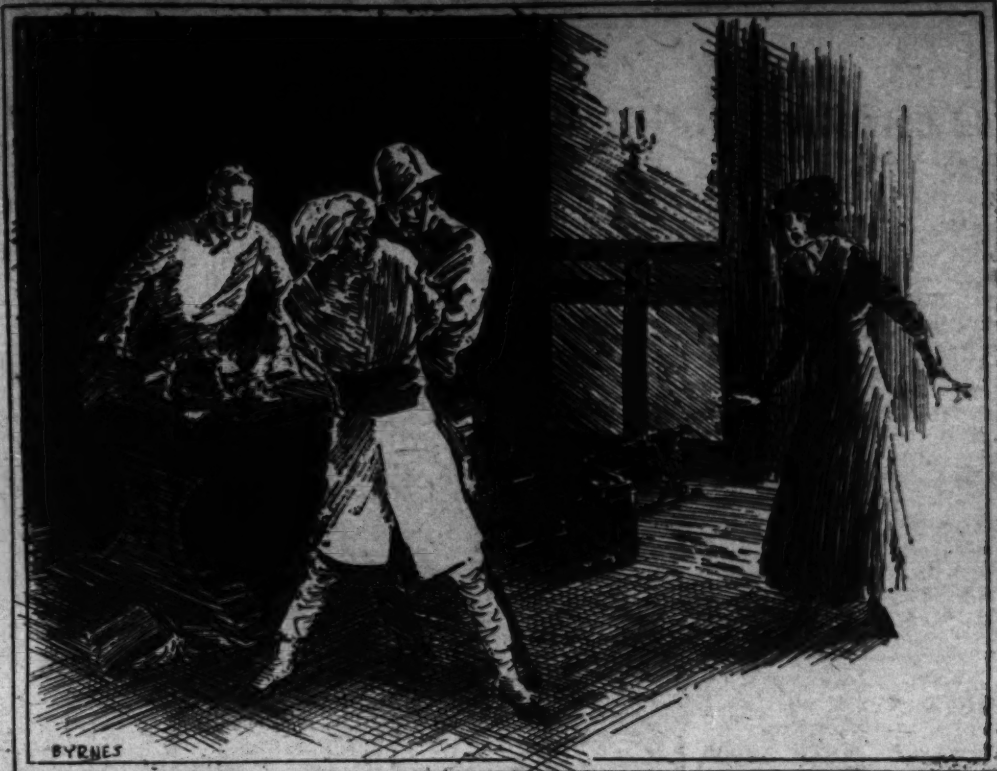
The man's eyes were glittering points of white-hot steel. All of his thin white teeth showed like a hound's.

"You dog!" The General feebly wagged his head at the Indian.

"Your dog, my General. Five years your dog, when I might have been a Prince. My friend goes up the Rock—step—step—step. Closer—closer to the tower, my General. And Maj. Bishop—where is he? Ah, a knife is swift and makes no noise!"

"What a fool I've been!" Crandall rocked in his chair, and passed a trembling hand before his eyes. Sudden rage turned his bloodshot eyes to where the girl was stretched, sobbing across the desk. "Your man—the man you protected—it is he who goes to the signal tower, girl!"

"No—no; it can't be," she whispered between the rackings of her throat.



"In a twinkling Woodhouse's left hand had wrenched the revolver from Jaimihr's right and pinioned it behind his back."

"It is! Only a member of the signal service could gain admittance into the tower tonight. Besides—who was it went with Bishop down the Rock after dinner tonight? And I—I sent Bishop with him—sent him to his death. He was tricking you all the time. I told you he was. I warned you he was playing with you—using you for his own rotten ends—using you to help kill 40,000 men!"

It needed not the sledge-hammer blows of the stricken Crandall to batter Jane Gerson's heart. She had read too clearly the full story Jaimihr Khan's sketchy comments had outlined. She knew now Capt. Woodhouse, spy. The Indian was talking again, his words dropping as molten metal upon their raw souls.

"Forty thousand men! A pleasant thought, my General. Eight minutes up the Rock to the tower when one moves fast. And my friend—ah, he moves verree—verree fast—Eight minutes, and four have already passed. Watch the windows—the windows looking out to the bay, General and Sahibah. They will flame—like blood. Your hearts will stop at the great noise, and then!"

A knock sounded at the double doors behind Jaimihr. He stopped short, startled. All listened. Again came the knock. Without turning his eyes from the two he guarded, Jaimihr asked: "Who is it?"

"Woodhouse," came the answer.

Jane's heart stopped. Crandall sat frozen in his seat. Jaimihr turned the key in the lock, and the doors opened. In stepped Capt. Woodhouse, helmeted, armed with sword and revolver at waist. He stood facing the trio, his swift eye taking in the situation at once. Crandall half rose from his seat, his face apoplectic.

"Spy! Secret killer of men!" he gasped.

Woodhouse paid no heed to him, but turned to Jaimihr.

"Quick! The combination," he said. "Over the phone—afraid I might not have it right—stopped here on my way to the tower—be there in less than three minutes if you can hold these people."

"Everything is all right?" Jaimihr asked suspiciously.

"You mean Bishop? Yes. Quick, the combination!"

Jaimihr picked the slip of paper containing the formula from the edge of the desk with his disengaged left hand and passed it to Woodhouse.

The latter stretched out his hand, grasped the Indian's with a lightning move, and threw it over so that the latter was off his balance. In a twinkling Woodhouse's left hand had wrenched the revolver from Jaimihr's right and pinioned it behind his back. The whole



"Listen, girl! In a year my term of service is up and if the war's over I shall leave the army, come to the States to you and—and—do you think I could become a good American?"

movement was accomplished in half a breath. Jaimihr Khan knelt in agony, and in peril of a broken wrist, at the white man's feet, disarmed, harmless. Woodhouse put a silver whistle to his lips and blew three short blasts.

A tramp of feet in the hallway outside, and four soldiers with guns filed the doorway.

"Take this man!" Woodhouse commanded.

The Indian, in a frenzy, writhed and shrieked:

"Traitor! English spy! Dog of an unbeliever!"

The soldiers jerked him to his feet and dragged him out; his ravings died away in the passage.

Woodhouse brought his hand up in a salute as he faced Gen. Crandall.

"The other spy, Almer of the Hotel Splendide, has just been arrested, sir. Maj. Bishop has taken charge of him and has lodged him in the cells."

A high-pitched scream sounded behind Lady Crandall's door, and a pounding on the panels. Jane Gerson, first to recover from the shock of surprise, ran to unlock the door. Lady Crandall, in a dressing gown, burst into the library and flung herself on her husband.

"George—George! What does all this mean—yells—whistling?"

Gen. Crandall gave his wife a pat on the shoulder and put her aside with a mechanical gesture. He took a step toward Woodhouse, who still stood stiffly before the opened doors; the dazed Governor walked like a somnambulist.

"Who—who the devil are you, sir?" he managed to splutter.

"I am Capt. Cavendish, General." Again the hand came to stiff salute on the visor of the pith helmet. "Capt. Cavendish of the signal service, stationed at Khartum, but lately detached for special service under the intelligence office in Downing street."

The man's eyes jumped for an instant to seek Jane Gerson's face—found a smile breaking through the lines of doubt there.

"Your papers to prove your identity!" Crandall demanded, still in a fog of bewilderment.

"I haven't any, Gen. Crandall," the other replied, with a faint smile, "or your Indian, Jaimihr Khan, would have placed them in your hands after the search of my room yesterday. I've convinced Maj. Bishop of my genuineness, however—after we left your house and when the moment for action arrived. A cable to Sir Ludlow-Service, in the Downing street office, will confirm my story. Meanwhile I am willing to go under arrest if you think best."

"But—but I don't understand, Captain—or Cavendish. You posed as a German—as an Englishman."

"Briefly, General, a girl secretly in the pay of the Downing street office—Louisa Schmidt—Joseph, the cigar girl, whom you ordered locked up a few hours ago—is the English representative in the Wilhelmstrasse at Berlin. She learned of a plan to get a German spy in your signal tower a month before war was declared, reported it to London, and I was summoned—from Khartum to London to play the part of the German spy. At Berlin, where she had gone from your own town of Gibraltar to meet me, she arranged to procure me a number in the Wilhelmstrasse through the agency of a dupe named Capper."

"Capper! Good Lord!" Crandall stammered.

"With the number I hurried to Alexandria. Woodhouse—Capt. Woodhouse, from Wady Halfa—a victim, poor chap, to the necessities of our plan, fell into the hands of the Wilhelmstrasse men there, and I gained possession of his papers. The Germans started him in a robber caravan of Bedouins for the desert, but I provided against his getting far before being rescued, and the German agents there were all rounded up the day I sailed as Woodhouse."

"And you came here to save Gibraltar—and the fleet—from German spies?" Crandall put the question dazedly.

"There were only two, General—Almer and your servant, Jaimihr. We have them now. You may order the release of Louisa Schmidt."

"The Captain has overlooked one other—the most dangerous of all, Gen. Crandall," Jane stepped up to where the Governor stood and threw back her hands with an air of submission. "Her name is Jane Gerson of New York, and she knew all along that this gentleman was deceiving you—she had met him, in fact, three weeks before on a railroad train in France."

The startled eyes of Gibraltar's master looked first at the set features of the man, then to the girl's flushed face. Little lines of humor crinkled about the corners of his mouth.

"Capt. Cavendish—or Woodhouse, make this girl a prisoner—your prisoner, sir!"

## CHAPTER XIX

### At the Quay.

FIVE o'clock at the quay, and already the new day was being made rancous by the bustle of departure—shouts of porters, tenders' jangling engine bells, thump of trunks dropped down skidways, lamentations of voyagers vainly hunting baggage mislaid. Out in the stream the Saxonis—a clean, white ship, veritable ark of refuge for pious Americans escaping the deluge.

In the midst of a group of his countrymen Henry J. Sherman stood, feet wide apart and straw hat cocked back over his bald spot. He was narrating the breathless incidents of the night's dark hour:

"Yes, sir, a soldier comes to our rooms about 3:30 o'clock and hammers on our door. 'Everybody in this hotel's under arrest,' he says. 'Kindly dress as soon as

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## The Cry of the Nighthawk (Continued)

"The remains of the turbot from dinner, Petrie, would also be welcome, and I think I should like a trowel."

I stopped at the stairhead and faced him. "I cannot suppose that you are joking, Smith," I said, "but am I to assume that you propose to eat broiled turbot with a trowel?"

He laughed dryly. "Forgive me, old man," he replied. "I was so pre-occupied with my own train of thought that it never occurred to me how absurd my request must have sounded. I will explain my singular tastes later; at the moment, hustle is the watchword."

Evidently he was in earnest, and I ran downstairs accordingly, returning with a garden trowel, a plate of cold fish and a glass of milk.

"Thanks, Petrie," said Smith. "If you would put the milk in a jug"—

I was past wondering, so I simply went and fetched a jug, into which he poured the milk. Then, with the trowel in his pocket, the plate of cold turbot in one hand and the milk jug in the other, he made for the door. He had it open when another idea evidently occurred to him.

"I'll trouble you for the pistol, Petrie."

I handed him the pistol without a word. "Don't assume that I want to mystify you," he added, "but the presence of anyone else might jeopardize my plan. I don't expect to be long."

The cold light of dawn flooded the hallway momentarily; then the door closed again and I went upstairs to my study, watching Nayland Smith as he strode across the common in the early morning mist. He was making for the nine elms, but I lost sight of him before he reached them.

I sat there for some time, watching for the first glow of sunrise. A policeman tramped past the house and a while later a belated reveler in evening clothes. That sense of unreality assailed me again. Out there in the gray mists a man who was vested with powers which rendered him a law unto himself, who had the British Government behind him in all that he might choose to do, who had been summoned from Rangoon to London on singular and dangerous business, was employing himself with a plate of cold turbot, a jug of milk and a trowel!

Away to the right, and just barely visible, a tramcar stopped by the common, then proceeded on its way, coming in a westerly direction. Its lights twinkled yellowly through the grayness, but I was less concerned with the approaching car than with the solitary traveler who had descended from it.

As the car went rocking by below me I strained my eyes in an endeavor more clearly to discern the figure which, leaving the high-road, had struck out across the common. It was that of a woman, who seemingly carried a bulky bag or parcel.

One must be a gross materialist to doubt that there are latent powers in man which man, in modern times, neglects or knows not how to develop. I became suddenly conscious of a burning curiosity respecting this lonely traveler, who traveled at an hour so strange. With no definite plan in mind I went downstairs, took a cap from the rack and walked briskly across the common in a direction which I thought would enable me to head off the woman.

I had slightly miscalculated the distance, as fate would have it, and with a patch of gorse effectually screening my approach, I came upon her, kneeling on the damp grass and unfastening the bundle which had attracted my attention. I stopped and watched her.

She was dressed in bedraggled fashion in rusty black, wore a common black straw hat and a thick veil; but it seemed to me that the dextrous hands at work untying the bundle were slim and white; and I perceived a pair of hideous cotton gloves lying on the turf beside her. As she threw open the wrappings and lifted out something that looked like small shrimping net I stepped around the bush, crossed silently the intervening patch of grass and stood beside her.

A faint breath of perfume reached me—of a perfume which, like the secret incense of ancient Egypt, seemed to assail my soul. The glamour of the Orient was in that subtle essence; and I only knew one woman who used it. I bent over the kneeling figure.

"Good morning," I said. "Can I assist you in any way?"

She came to her feet like a startled deer and flung away from me with the lithe movement of some Eastern dancing girl.

Now came the sun, and its heralding rays struck sparks from the jewels upon the white fingers of this woman, who wore the garments of a mendicant. My heart gave a great leap. It was with difficulty that I controlled my voice.

"There is no cause for alarm," I added.

She stood watching me; even through the coarse veil I could see how her eyes glittered. I stooped and picked up the net.

"Oh!" The whispered word was scarcely audible; but it was enough; I doubted no longer.

"This is a net for bird snaring," I said. "What strange bird are you seeking—Karamaneh?"

With a passionate gesture Karamaneh snatched off the veil and with it the ugly black hat. The cloud of wonderful, intractable hair came rumpling about her face, and her glorious eyes blazed out upon me. How beautiful they were with the dark beauty of an Egyptian night; how often had they looked into mine in dreams!

To labor against a ceaseless yearning for a woman whom one knows, upon evidence that none but a fool might reject to be worthless—evil; is there any torture to which the soul of man is subject more pitiless? Yet this was my lot, for what past sins assigned to me I was unable to conjecture; and this was the woman, this lovely slave of a monster, this creature of Dr. Fu-Manchu.

"I suppose you will say that you do not know me!" I said harshly.

Her lips trembled, but she made no reply. "It is very convenient to forget, sometimes," I ran on bitterly, then checked myself; for I knew that my words were prompted by a reckless desire to hear her defense, by a fool's hope that it might be an acceptable one. I looked again at the net contrivance in my hand; it had a strong spring fitted to it and a line attached. Quite obviously it was intended for snaring. "What were you about to do?" I demanded sharply—but in my heart, poor fool that I was, I found admiration for the exquisite arch of Karamaneh's lips and reproach because they were so tremulous.

She spoke then.

"Dr. Petrie"

"Well?"

"You seem to be angry with me, not so much because — of what I do as

my mind. For that creamy skin was wealed with the marks of the lash!

She turned, quickly rearranging her dress, and watching me a while. I could not trust myself to speak for a moment, then: "If I am a stranger to you, as you claim, why do you give me your confidence?" I asked.

"I have known you long enough to trust you," she said simply.

Without looking at her I said: "Why do you serve this inhuman monster?"

She snapped her fingers oddly and looked up at me from under her lashes. "Why do you question me if you think that everything I say is a lie?"

It was a lesson in logic—from a woman! I changed the subject.

"Tell me what you came here to do," I demanded.

She pointed to the net in my hands.

"To catch birds; you have said so yourself."

"What bird?"

She shrugged her shoulders.

A memory was burning into my brain; it was that of the cry of the nighthawk which had harbingered the death of Forsyth! The net was a large and strong one; could it be that some horrible fowl of the air—some creature unknown to Western naturalists—had been released upon the common last night? I thought of the marks upon Forsyth's face and throat; I thought of the profound knowledge of obscure and dreadful things possessed by the Chinaman.

The wrapping in which the net had been lay at my feet. I stooped and took out from it a wicker basket. Karamaneh stood watching me and biting her lip, but she made no move to check me. I opened the basket. It contained a large phial, the contents of which possessed a pungent and peculiar smell.

I was utterly mystified.

"You will have to accompany me to my house," I said sternly.

Karamaneh upturned her great eyes to mine. They were wide with fear. She was on the point of speaking when I extended my hand to grasp her. At that, the look of fear was gone and one of rebellion held its place. Ere I had time to realize her purpose, she flung back from me with that wild grace which I had met within no other woman, turned—and ran!

Fatuously, net and basket in hand, I stood-looking after her. The idea of pursuit came to me certainly; but I doubted if I could have outrun her. For Karamaneh ran with the lightness and swiftness of a fawn; ran like the daughter of the desert that she was.

Some 200 yards she went, stopped and looked back. It would seem that the sheer joy of physical effort had aroused the devil in her, the devil that must lie latent in every woman with eyes of Karamaneh.

In the ever brightening sunlight I could see the lithe figure swaying; no rags imaginable could mask its beauty. I could see the red lips and gleaming teeth. Then—and it was music to hear despite its taunt—she laughed defiantly, turned, and ran again!

I resigned myself to defeat; I blush to add, gladly! Some evidence of a world awakening were perceptible about me now. Feathered choirs hailed the new day joyously. Carrying the mysterious contrivance which I had captured from the enemy, I set out in the direction of my house, my mind very busy with conjectures respecting the link between this bird snare and the cry like that of a nighthawk which we had heard at the moment of Forsyth's death.

The path that I had chosen led me around the border of the Mound Pond—a small pool having an islet in the center. Lying at the margin of the pond I was amazed to see the plate and jug which Nayland Smith had borrowed recently.

Dropping my burden, I walked down to the edge of the water. I was filled with a sudden apprehension. Then, as I bent to pick up the now empty jug, came a hail:

"All right, Petrie! Shall join you in a moment!"

I started up, looked to right and left; but, although the voice had been that of Nayland Smith, no sign could I discern of his presence!

"Smith!" I cried. "Smith!"

"Coming!"

Seriously doubting my senses, I looked in the direction from which the voice had seemed to proceed—and there was Nayland Smith.

He stood on the islet in the center of the pond, and, as I perceived him, he walked down into the shallow water and waded across to me!

"Good heavens!" I began—

One of his rare laughs interrupted me.

"You must think me mad this morning, Petrie!" he said. "But I have made several discoveries. Do you know what that islet in the pond really is?"

"Merely an islet, I suppose."

"Nothing of the kind; it is a burial mound, Petrie! It marks the site of one of the plague pits where victims were buried during the great plague of London. You will observe that although you have seen it every morning for some years, it remains for a British Commissioner resident in Burma to acquaint you with its history! Hullo!"—the laughter was gone from his eyes, and they were steely hard again—"what the blazes have we here!"

He picked up the net. "What! A bird trap!"

"Exactly!" I said.

Smith turned his searching gaze upon me. "Where did you find it, Petrie?"

"I did not exactly find it," I replied and related to him the circumstances of my meeting with Karamaneh.

He directed that cold stare upon me throughout the

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"I suppose you will say that you do not know me!" I said harshly.

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because I do not remember you. Yet"—

"Kindly do not revert to the matter," I interrupted. "You have chosen, very conveniently, to forget that once we were friends. Please yourself. But answer my question."

She clasped her hands with a sort of wild abandon. "Why do you treat me so!" she cried; she had the most fascinating accent imaginable. "Throw me into prison, kill me if you like for what I have done!" She stamped her foot. "For what I have done! But do not torture me, try to drive me mad with your reproaches—that I forget you! I tell you—again I tell you—that until you came one night, last week, to rescue someone from!" There was the old trick of hesitating before the name of Fu-Manchu. "From him, I had never, never seen you!"

The dark eyes looked into mine, afire with a positive hunger for belief—or so I was almost tempted to suppose. But the facts were against her.

"Such a declaration is worthless," I said, as coldly as I could. "You are a traitress; you betray those who are mad enough to trust you!"

"I am no traitress!" she blazed at me; her eyes were magnificent.

"This is mere nonsense. You think that it will pay you better to serve Fu-Manchu than to remain true to your friends. Your 'slavery'—for I take it you are posing as a slave again—is evidently not very harsh. You serve Fu-Manchu, lure men to their destruction, and in return he loads you with jewels, lavishes gifts!"

"Ah! so!"

She sprang forward, raising flaming eyes to mine; her lips slightly parted. With that wild abandon which betrayed the desert blood in her veins she wrenched open the neck of her bodice and slipped a soft shoulder free of the garment. She twisted around, so that the white skin was but inches removed from me.

"These are some of the gifts that he lavishes upon me!" I clenched my teeth. Insane thoughts flooded



movement was accomplished in half a breath. Jaimihr Khan knelt in agony, and in the peril of a broken wrist, the white man's feet, disarmed, harmless. Woodhouse

answered, "Jaimihr Khan purred. "What's this—what's this?" "The wires are cut." "Cut? Who did that?" The General started for the yellow man, Jaimihr Khan, who had

(Continued)

Inside the Lines

# INSIDE THE LINES

A Story of the European War

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS, and ROBERT WELLES RITCHIE

Author of "Seven Keys to Baldpate"

## CHAPTER XVIII. The Trap Is Sprung.

JANE GERSON, tossing on her pillows, heard the mellow bell of a clock somewhere in the dark and silent house strike 3. This was the fifth time she had counted the measured strokes of that bell as she lay, wide-eyed, in the great chamber's canopied bed. An eternity had passed since the dinner guests' departure. Her mind was racing like some engine gone wild, and sleep was impossible. Over and over again she had conned the events of the evening, always to come to the end against the impasse of Gen. Crandall's blunt denial: "You shan't sail in the morning." In her extremity she had even considered flight by stealth—the scaling of walls perhaps, and a groping through dark streets to the wharf, there to smuggle herself somehow on a tender and so gain the Saxonia. But her precious gowns! They still reposed in their bulky hampers in Government House; to escape and leave them behind would be worse than futile. The Governor's fiat seemed absolute.

Urged by the impulse of sheer necessity to be doing something—the bed had become a rack—the girl rose, lit a taper, and began to dress herself, moving noiselessly. She even packed her traveling bag to the last inch and locked it. Then she sat on the edge of the bed, hands helplessly folded in her lap. What to do next? Was she any better off dressed than thrashing in the bed? Her yearning called up a picture of the Saxonia, which must ere this be at her anchorage, since the Consul said she was due at 2. In three short hours tenders would puff alongside; a happy procession of refugees climb the gangway—among them the Shermans and Willy Kimball, bound for their Kewanee; the captain on the bridge would give an order; winches would puff, the anchor heave from the mud, the big boat's prow slowly turn westward—oceanward—toward New York! And she, a prisoner caught by the mischance of war's great mystery, would have to watch that diminishing column of smoke fade against the morning's blue—disappear.

Inspiration seized her. It would be something just to see the Saxonia, now lying amid the grim monsters of the war fleet. From the balcony of the library, just outside the door of her room, she could search the darkness of the harbor for the prickly rows of lights marking the merchant ship from her darker neighbors. The General's marine glasses lay on his desk, she remembered. To steal out to the balcony, sweep the harbor with the glasses, and at last hit on the ship of deliverance—for all but her; to do this would be better than counting the hours alone. She softly opened the door of her room. Beyond lay the dim distances of the library, suddenly become vast as an amphitheater; in the thin light filtering through the curtains screening the balcony, appeared the lumpy masses of furniture and vague outlines of walls and doors. She closed the door behind her, and stood trembling; this was somehow like burglary, she felt—at least it had the thrill of burglary.

The girl tiptoed around a high-backed chair, groped her way to the General's desk and fumbled there. Her hand fell upon the double tubes of the binoculars. She picked them up, parted the curtains and stepped through the opened glass doors to the balcony. Not a sound anywhere but the faint cluck and cackle of cargo hoists down in the harbor. Jane put the glasses to her eyes, and began to sweep the light-pointed vista below the cliff. Scores of pin-prick beams of radiance marked the fleet where it choked the roadstead—red and white beetles' eyes in the dark. She swung the glasses nearer shore. Ah, there lay the Saxonia, with her three rows of glowing portholes near the water; the binoculars even picked out the double column of smoke from her stacks. Three brief hours and that mass of shadow would be moving—moving—

A noise, very slight, came from the library behind the opened doors. The marine glasses remained poised in the girl's hands while she listened. Again the noise—a faint metallic click.

She hardly breathed. Turning ever so slowly, she put one hand between the curtains and parted them so that she could look through into the cavernous gloom behind her.

A light moved there—a clear, round eye of light. Behind it was the faintest suggestion of a figure at the double doors—just a blur of white, it was; but it moved stealthily, swiftly. She heard a key turn in a lock. Then swiftly the eyes of light traveled across the library to the door leading to Gen. Crandall's room. There it paused to cut the handle of the door and keyhole beneath out of darkness. A brown hand slipped into the clear shaft of whiteness, put a key into the keyhole and softly turned it. The same was done for the locks of Lady Crandall's door, on the opposite side of the library and for the one Jane had just closed behind her—her own door. Then the circle of light, seeming to have an intelligence all its own, approached the desk, flew swiftly to a drawer and there paused. Once more the brown hand plunged into the bore of light; the drawer was carefully opened, and a steel-blue revolver reflected bright sparks from its barrel as it was withdrawn.

Jane, hardly daring to breathe, and with the heavy curtains gathered close, so that only a space for her eyes was left open, watched the orb of light, fascinated. It groped under the desk, found a nest of slender wires. There was a "snick—snick!" and the severed ends of the wires dropped to the floor. The burnished dial of the wall safe, set near the double doors, was the next object to come under the restless searching eye. While light poured steadily upon the circular bit of steel, delicate fingers played with it, twisting and turning this way and that. Then they were laid upon the handle of the safe door and it swung noiselessly back. A tapering brown hand, white-cloved, fumbled in a small drawer, withdrew a packet of papers and selected one.

Jane stepped boldly into the room.

"Snick!" The white club of the electric flash smote her full in the face.

"What are you doing at that safe, Jaimihr Khan?"



"And she, a prisoner, caught by the mischance of war's great mystery!"

Jane spoke as steadily as she could, though excitement had its fingers at her throat, and all her nerves were twittering. She heard some sharply whistled foreign word, which might have been a curse.

"Something that concerns you not at all, Sahibah," the Indian answered, his voice smooth as oil. He kept the light fair on her face.

"I intend that it shall concern me," the girl answered, taking a step forward.

"Veree, verree foolish, Sahibah!" Jaimihr whispered, and with catlike stride he advanced to meet her. "Veree foolish to come here at this time."

Jane, frozen with horror at the man's approach, dodged and ran swiftly to the fireplace, where hung the ancient vesper bell. The flash light followed her ever move—picked out her hand as it swooped down to seize a heavy poker standing in its rack beside the bell.

"Sahibah! Do not strike that bell!" The warning came sharp and cold as frost. Her hand was poised over the bell, the heavy stub of the poker a very few inches away from the bell's flare.

"To strike that bell might involve in great trouble one who is verree dear to you, Sahibah. Let us talk this over most calmly. Surely you would not desire that a friend—a verree dear friend?"

"Who do you mean?" she asked sharply.

"Ah—that I leave to you to guess!" Jaimihr Khan's voice was sly. "But certainly you know, Sahibah. A friend the most important!"

Then she suddenly understood. The Indian was referring to Capt. Woodhouse thus glibly. Anger blazed in her.

"It isn't true!"

"Sahibah, I am sorry to contradict," Jaimihr Khan had begun slowly to creep toward her, his body crouching slightly as a stalking cat's.

"I'll prove it isn't true!" she cried, and brought the poker down on the bell with a sharp blow. Like a tocsin came its answering alarm.

"A thousand devils!" The Indian leaped for the girl, but she evaded him and ran to put the desk between herself and him. He had snapped off the torch at the clang of the bell, and now he was a pale ghost in the gloom—fearsome. Hissing Indian curses, he started to circle the desk to seize her.

"Open this door! Open it, I say!" It was the General's voice, sounding muffled through the panels of his door; he rattled the knob viciously. Jane tried to run to the door, but the Indian seized her from behind, threw her aside, and made for the double doors. There his hand went to a panel in the wall, turned a light switch and the library was on the instant drenched with light. Jaimihr Khan threw before the door of the safe the bundle of papers he was clutching when Jane discovered him and which he had gripped during the ensuing tense moments. Then he stepped swiftly to the General's door and unlocked it.

Gen. Crandall, clad only in trousers and shirt, burst into the room. His eyes leaped from the Indian to where Jane was cowering behind his desk.

"What the devil is this?" he rasped. Jane opened her mouth to answer, but the Indian forestalled her:

"The Sahibah, General—I found her here before your opened safe!"

"Good God!" Gen. Crandall's eyes blazed. He leaped to the safe, knelt and peered in. "A clever job, young woman!"

Jane, completely stunned by the Indian's swift strategy, could hardly speak. She held up a hand, appealing for a hearing. Gen. Crandall eyed her with chilling scorn, then turned to his servant.

"You have done well, Jaimihr."

"It—it isn't true!" Jane stammered. The Governor took a step toward her almost as if under impulse to strike her, but he halted, and his lips curled in scorn.

"By gad, working with Woodhouse all the time, eh? And I thought you a simple young woman he had trapped—even warned you against him not six hours ago. What a fool I've been!" Jane impulsively stretched forth her arms for the mercy of a hearing, but the man went on implacably:

"I said he was making a fool of you—and all the time you were making one of me. Clever young woman. I say, that must have been a great joke for you—making a fool of the Governor of Gibraltar. You make me ashamed of myself. And my servant—Jaimihr here; it is left to him to trap you while I am blind. Bah! Jaimihr, my orderly—at once!" The Indian smiled sedately and started for the double doors. Jane ran

toward the General with a sharp cry:

"General—let me explain!"

"Explain!" He laughed shortly. "What can you say? You come into my house as a friend—you betray me—you break into my safe—with Woodhouse, whom I'd warned you against, directing your every move. Clever—clever. Jaimihr, do as I tell you. My orderly at once!"

Jane threw herself between the Indian and the doors.

"One moment—before he leaves the room let me tell you he lies? Your Indian lies. It was I who found him here—before that safe!"

"A poor story," the General sniffed. "I expected better of you—after this."

"The truth, Gen. Crandall. I couldn't sleep. I came out here to the balcony to try to make out if the Saxonia was in the bay. He came into the room while I was behind these curtains, locked the doors and opened the safe."

"It won't go," the General cut in curtly.

"It's the truth—it's got to go!" she cried.

Jaimihr, at a second nod from his master, was approaching the double doors. Jane, leaping in front of them, pushed the Indian back.

"Gen. Crandall, for your own sake—don't let this Indian leave the room. You may regret it—all the rest of your life. He still has a paper—a little paper—he took from that safe. I saw him stick it in his sash."

"Nonsense!"

"Search him!" The girl's voice cracked in hysteria; her face was dead white, with hectic burning spots in each cheek. "I'm not pleading for myself now—for you. Search him before he leaves this room!"

Jaimihr put strong hands on her arms to force her away from the door. His black eyes were laughing down into hers.

"Let me ask him a question first, Gen. Crandall, before he leaves this room."

"How did you come into the room—when you found me here?" she challenged. The Indian pointed to the double doors over her shoulder. She reached behind her, grasped the knob, and shook it. "Locked!" she announced.

"Why not?" Jaimihr asked. "I locked them after me."

"And the General's door was locked?"

"Yes—yes!" Crandall broke in impatiently. "What's this got to do with?"

"Did you lock the General's door?" she questioned the Indian.

"No, Sahibah; you did."

"And I suppose I locked the door to Lady Crandall's room and my door?"

"If they, too, are locked—yes, Sahibah."

"Then why?" Jane's voice quivered almost to a shriek—"why had I failed to lock the double doors—the doors through which you came?"

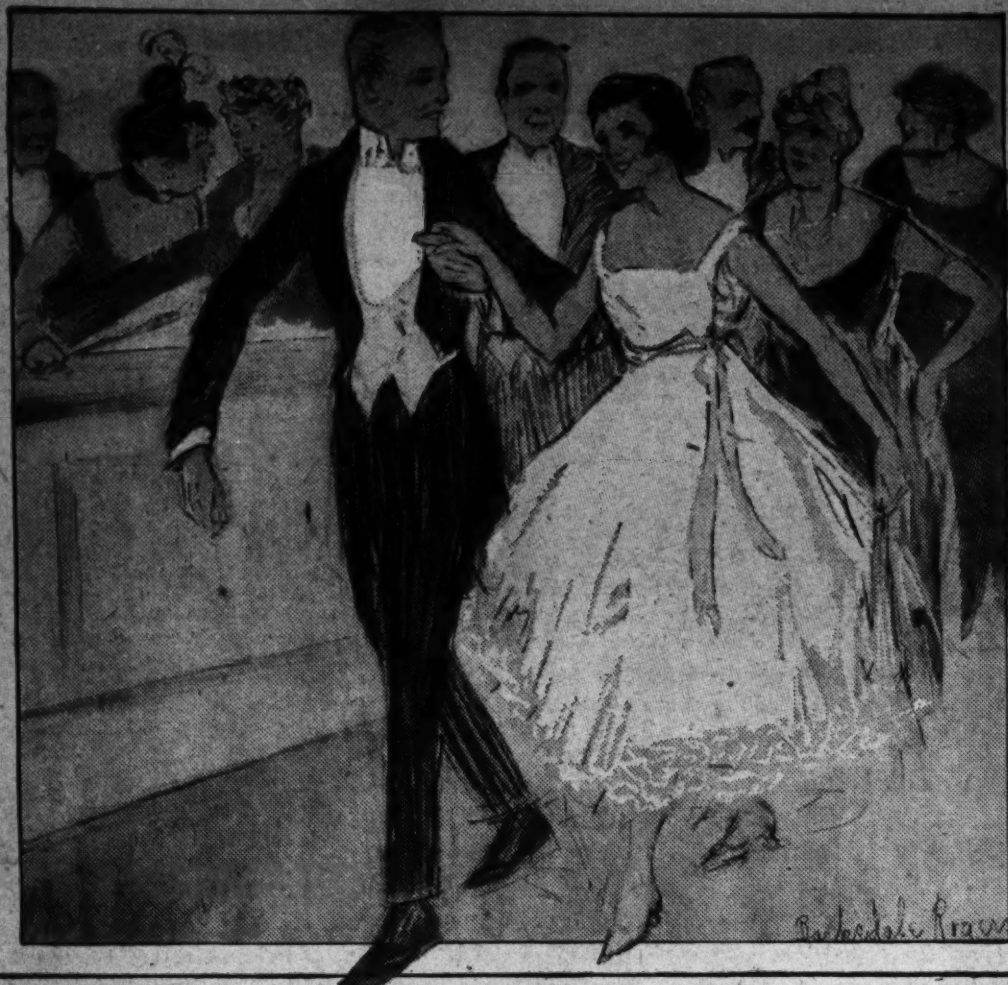
The Indian caught his breath, and darted a look at the General. The latter, eying him keenly, stepped to his desk and pressed a button.

"Very good; remain here, Jaimihr," he said. Then to Jane: "I will have him searched, as you wish. Then both of you go to the cells until I sift this thing to the bottom."

"General! You wouldn't dare!" She stood aghast. "Wouldn't I, though? We'll see whether—" A sharp click sent his head jerking around to the right. Jaimihr Khan, at the door to the General's room, was just slipping the key into his girdle, after having turned the lock. His thin face was crinkled like old sheepskin.

"What the devil are you doing?" Crandall exploded. "If the General Sahib is waiting for that bell to be answered—he need not wait longer—it will not be an-





1. **THEY MEET**—"And don't you know," remarks Mr. Livingston, who is an impetuous young man. "I think it's jolly funny you and I never met before." What Miss Dorothy thinks is not stated. Her six weeks of "being out" have taught her that a pair of friendly crinkled eyes may mean all things to all men. "I've always liked that quiet sort," thinks Mr. Livingston.

# Wooded and

MISS DOROTHY is engaged. She has yielded her heart and hand to Mr. John Goodhue Livingston under the circumstances cleverly portrayed here in brush and color by **Barksdale Rogers**

Miss Rogers, the talented young Southern artist, a few weeks ago introduced Miss Dorothy to our readers as a "debutante." A day in the busy life of this popular "bud" was shown in 10 smart sketches. This clever series takes us deeper into the career of our interesting young heroine.



2. **THEY MEET AGAIN—STRANGELY!**—Miss Dorothy is managing to conquer a little of the shyness which so entranced Mr. Livingston at their first meeting. "It does seem," she admits, "as if we had known each other longer than a week." Just how Mr. Livingston happens to have the fifth on uncle's coach, no one knows or cares.



3. **JUST IN TIME**—Her park hack bolts—and she, the girl who only three years ago was riding wild colts bareback up at The Farm! John doesn't know that. He only knows that in her fright she called him John.



4. **THE OLD, OLD STORY**—Just the same story John or by Lizzie and Mike. And not one of the children, is what the word Romance means.

5. **REWARDED**—It's real, they both agree, that they have met, and that John saved her life, and that they are other. The ring—one diamond—impeccable, of course—John will "speak to I



# I Won



6. HIS MAUVAIS QUART D'HEURE—And really, he need not worry at all. "Mother" long since put her OK on his credentials. Father, one of the Livingstons. Mother, good, plain, very solid stuff—daughter of the daughter of the man who first put colored labels on his pickle bottles.

It's really wonder-  
ful that they should  
love each other. John  
should have  
the diamond—plati-  
course. Tomor-  
row to Daddy."



7. THE TOAST—"Long life and happiness!" says Uncle Henry, who is the original wit among the family. And why not? John's father will double his allowance when he marries. That gives them \$40,000 to live on—and their prospects.



the story, whether it's mutually told by Dorothy and  
if the four would swap places with another. That,

8. BREAKFAST WAITS—Celeste—born Maggie O'Brien—has brought John's daily flowers and the papers containing the great news up together. And the debutante race is run. Well, anyway, there'll be no more wondering whose engagement will be first announced.



◆ ◆ ◆ "HIS COMRADE'S STORY" ◆ ◆ ◆

*From a Painting by C. Arnold Slade.*



◆ ◆ ◆ This affecting "story" picture is the work of an American artist who was living in Paris at the beginning of the war. A French "poilu," tracing the map of some great battle on the tablecloth with his finger, is relating to two women how their son and brother gave up his life for "La Patrie." The expressions on the faces are extremely telling. The soldier, lined with strain of war and filled with tenderness, is yet illumined with the tale of his comrade's heroism. The sister's eyes and cheeks are wan with the shedding of many tears and her figure droops with exhaustion of grief, but at the visitor's words a sacred consoling pride is awaking in her heart. The old mother's haggard features and sagging mouth bear the indelible writing of sorrow; the first shock of despair is past, but her broken heart finds only a dull surcease in the brave narrative of her boy's friend. ◆ ◆ ◆

Wooded and Won

Published by the

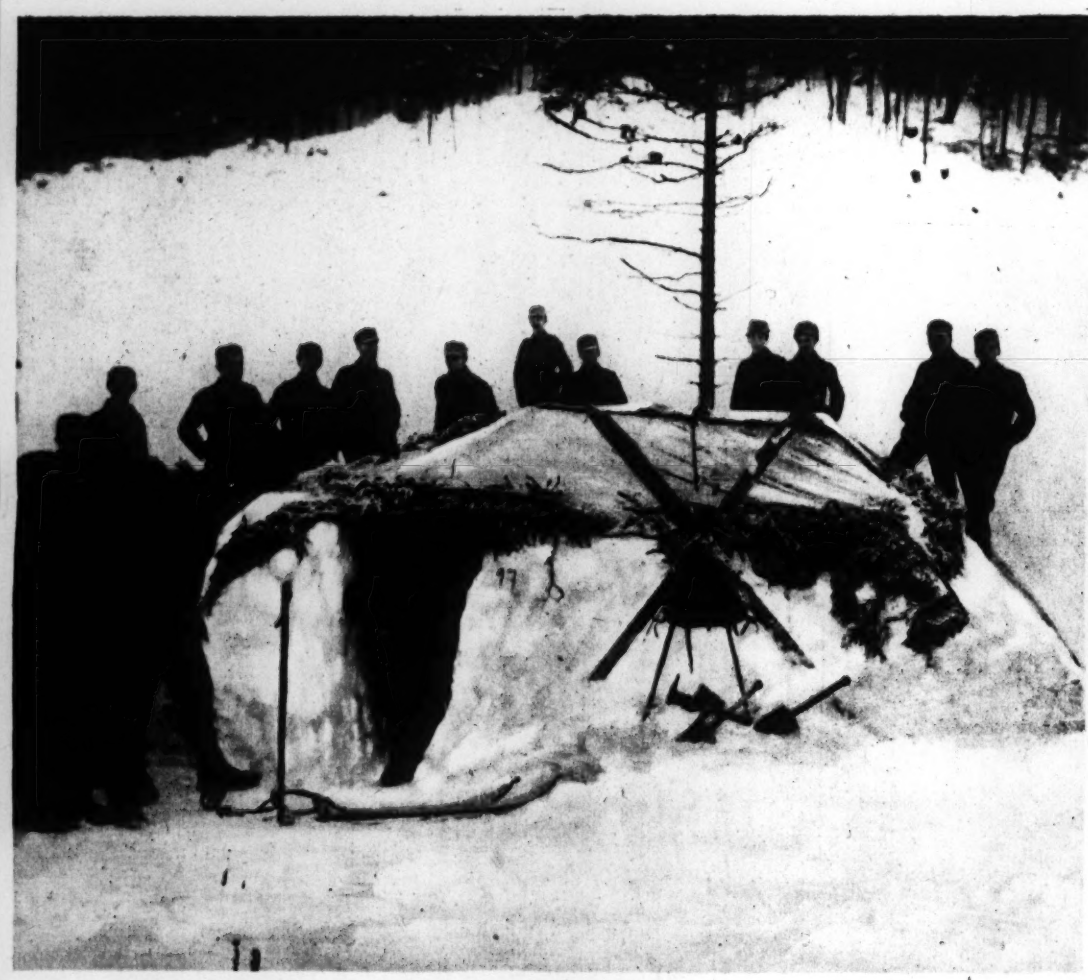




Soldiers of the First Austrian Ski-Battalion, crossing a frozen stream on a bridge made of a tree trunk.



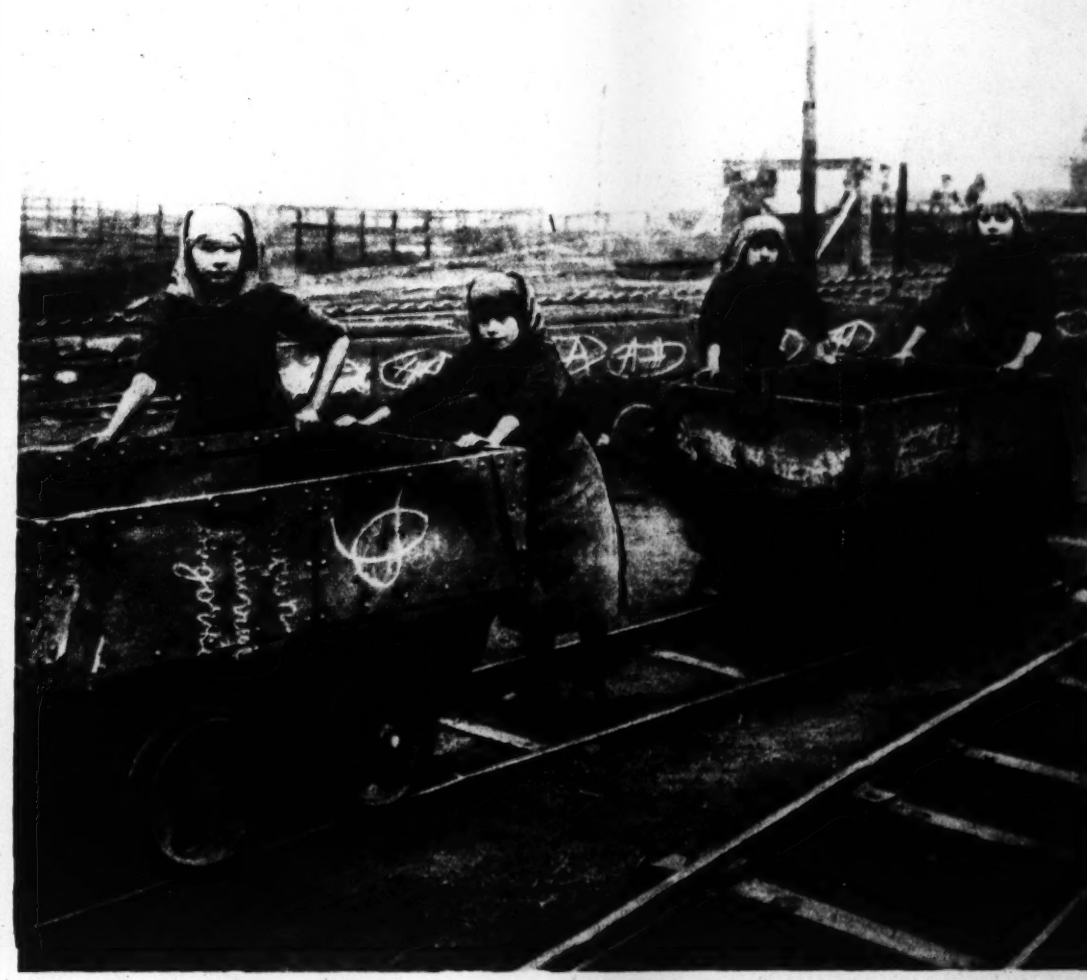
Recruits of the Ski-Battalion, in their new 'snow suits,' leaving Munich on a cross-country 'hike.'



If other quarters are unavailable, the snow shoe brigade builds igloos of blocks of snow, laying their skis on top and covering them with a layer of snow for a roof.



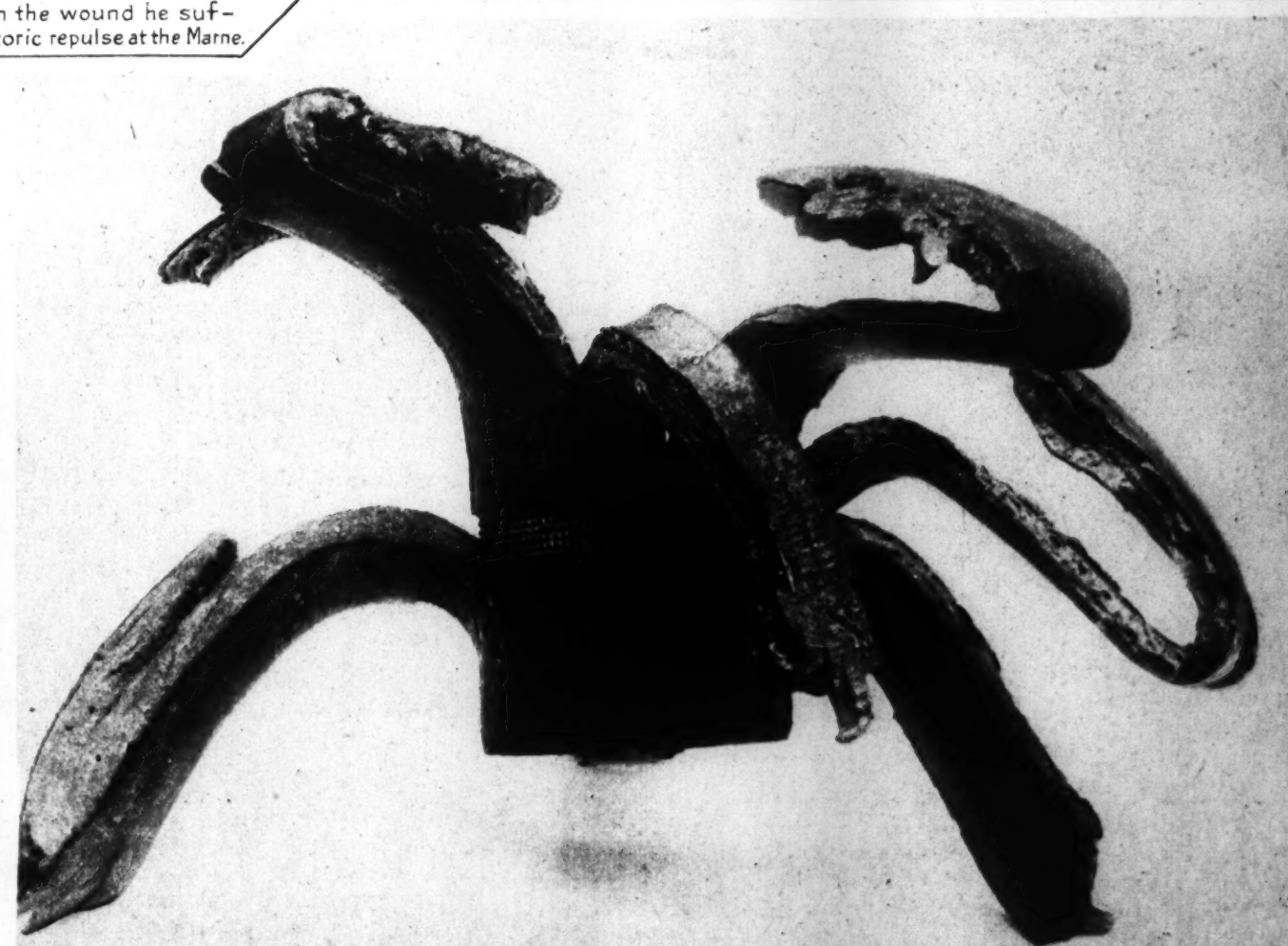
This recent photograph of Gen. Von Kluck shows that he has recovered from the wound he suffered last fall, after his historic repulse at the Marne.



Belgian women working in the briquette mines at Mariemont.



Serbian peasants, with their effects and cattle, fleeing before the German-Bulgarian invasion.



What happens when a schrapnel shell bursts—the force of the high explosive rive and rends its metal container. This was one of the famous French 7.5 shells.

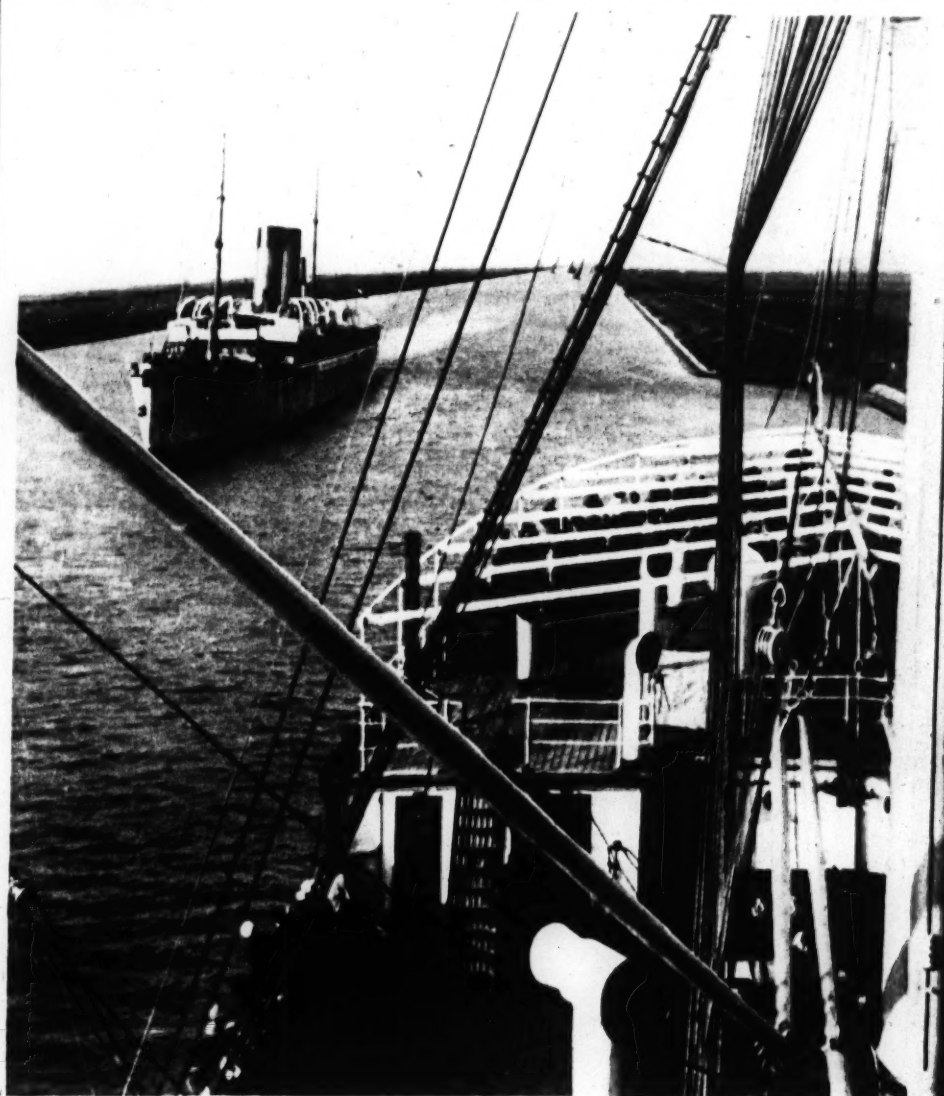
An American  
Mrs. Lewis V. H.  
Morgan, and is  
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A noted South  
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An American woman who may become Vicereine of India—Mrs. Lewis V. Harcourt. She is a niece of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and is said to have been an essential factor in her husband's career. Mary Leiter of Chicago, wife of Lord Curzon, was formerly the Vicereine.



The British Empire's "Heel of Archilles"—The Suez Canal, by attacking which the Germans hope to sever England from India. —©UNDERWOOD LUNDGAARD.



A fair favorite of the films—Marguerite Clayton of the Essanay.



A noted South American beauty—Mme. Victor de Maurus, who visited Washington with her husband to attend Second Pan-American Scientific Congress.



Lower flat-dwellers have nothing on the Czar of Russia. He is seen here in the gardens of the royal palace. With him are, left to right: the Czarvitch, his daughter Titiana, and Prince Nikita, a nephew. —©INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE.



Courtyard of the fashionable Biltmore Hotel, New York, turned into an ice rink for skating.



San Salvador belle, Senorita Conchita Guirola, daughter of Dr. Rafael Guirola, delegate to Pan-American Congress in Washington. —©HARRIS & EWMING.

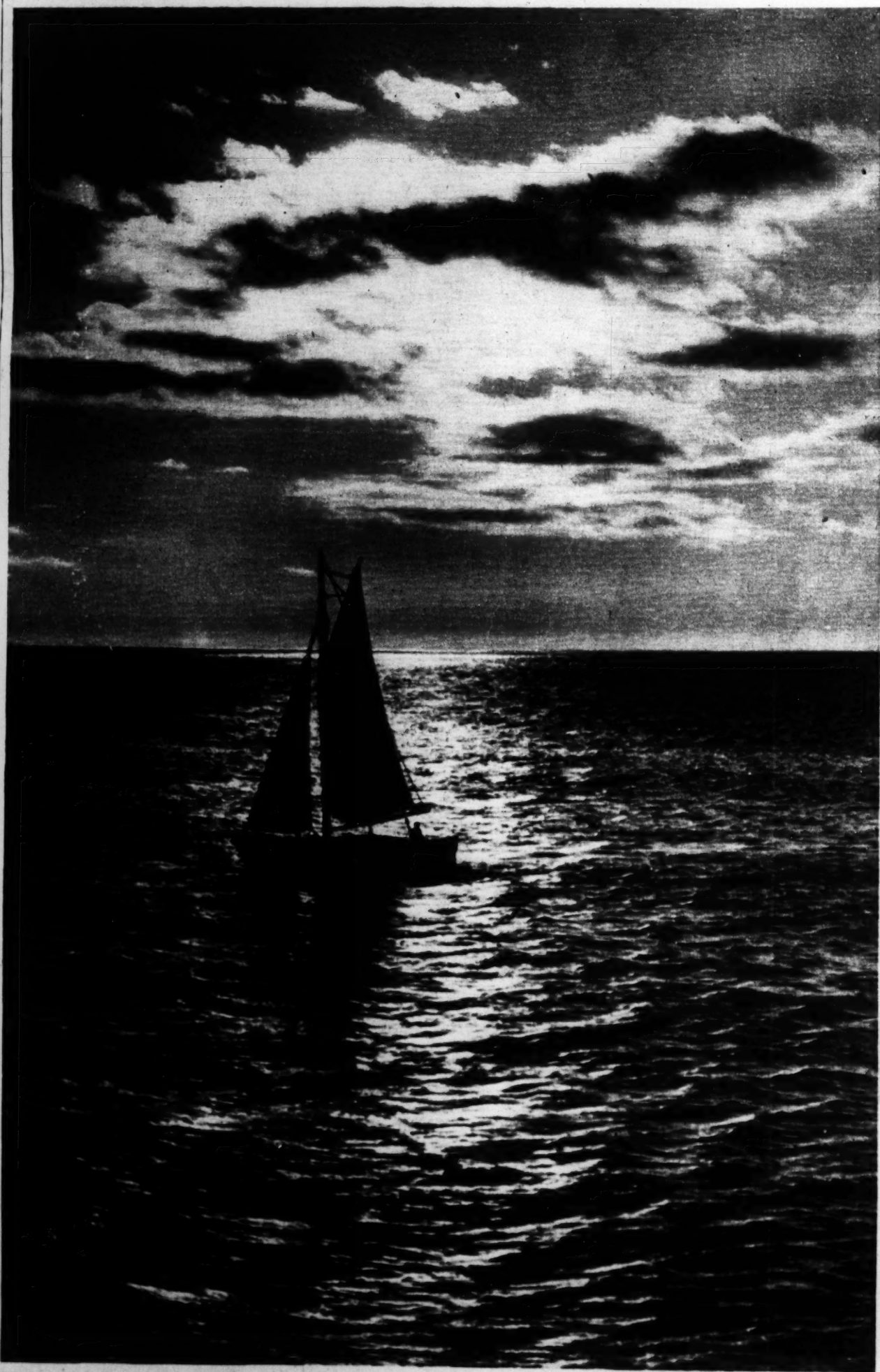




Honeymooning under Secret Service Guard — President and Mrs. Wilson walking at Hot Springs with a detective close behind them. This snapshot, for which opportunity came after days of waiting, is the first picture of the President and his bride taken since the wedding. — © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE. —



Only photograph of Yoshihito, Mikado of Japan, taken during coronation ceremonies. After being crowned, he is driving through Tokio in a carriage which is an imperial heirloom, his father having ridden in it at his coronation.



This is at least one peaceful scene which has come from the "Oscar II" — a photograph showing a tranquil, moonlight night on the waters off the coast of Norway, taken by one of the members of the Ford party. —



Elizabeth Dean, 16-year old high school girl of Cambridge, Mass., who amazed soldiers at Wakefield rifle range by shooting 31 consecutive bulls' eyes, at a 300-yard range, with regulation army Springfield rifle. She is niece of Lieut. H.J. Dugane of the Eighth Regiment, M.V.M.



Anna Fitzu, formerly Anita Fitzhugh of comic opera fame, who has recently joined the forces of the Metropolitan Opera Co. — © BAIN NEWS SERVICE. —

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# FUNNY

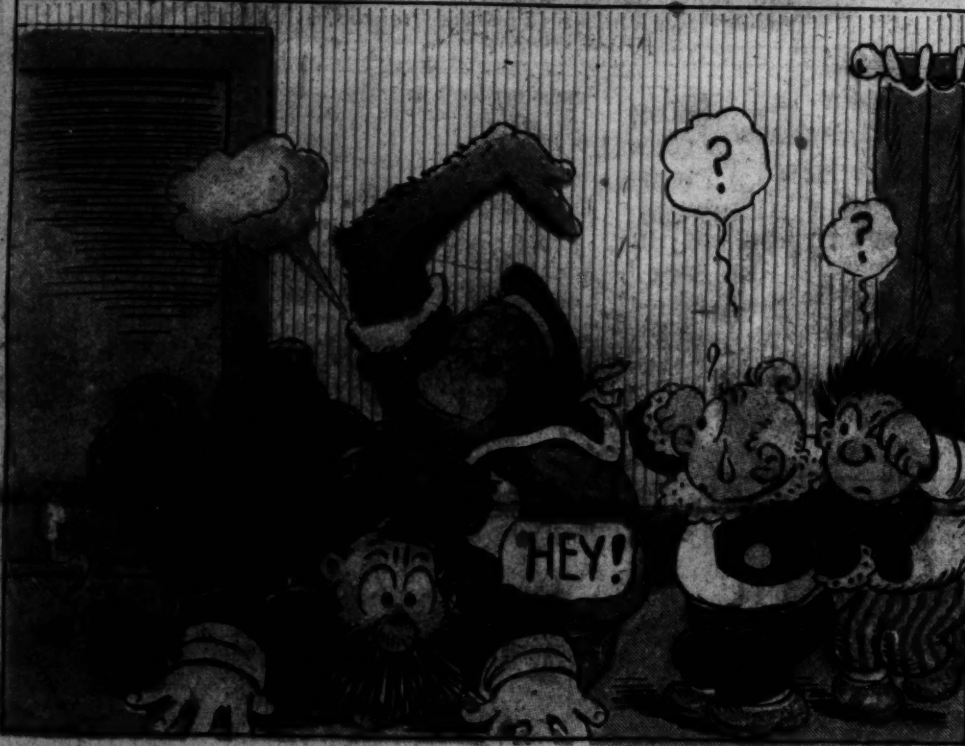
SECTION OF  
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

# SIDE



SUNDAY  
JAN 23  
1916

## Hans und Fritz—N-O Spells "No." ❁ ❁ By R. Dirks *Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids*

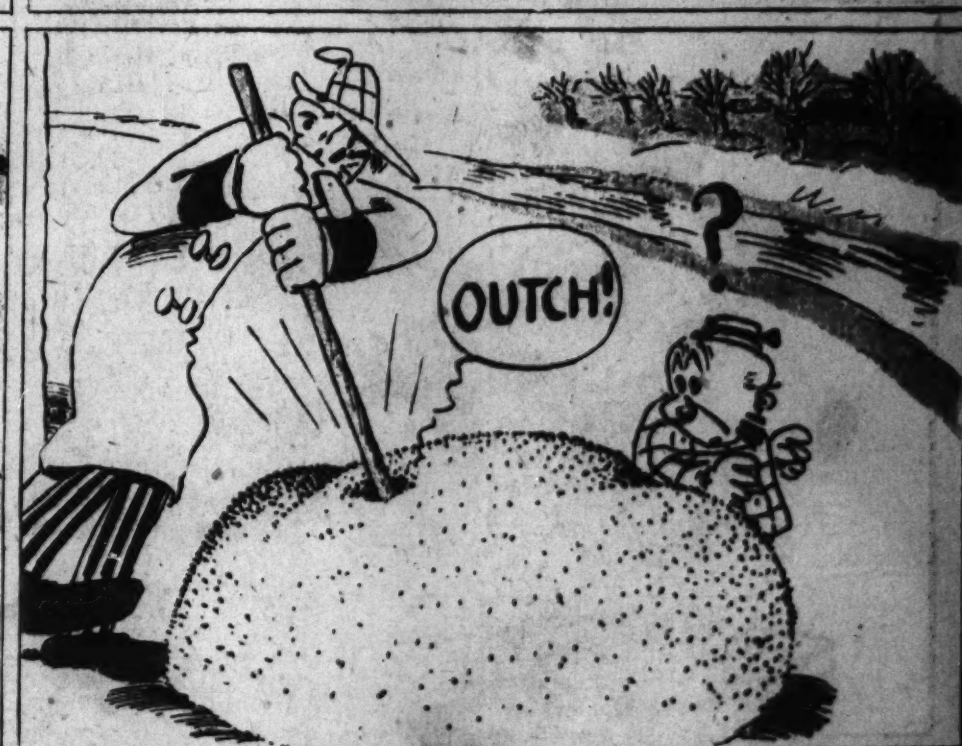




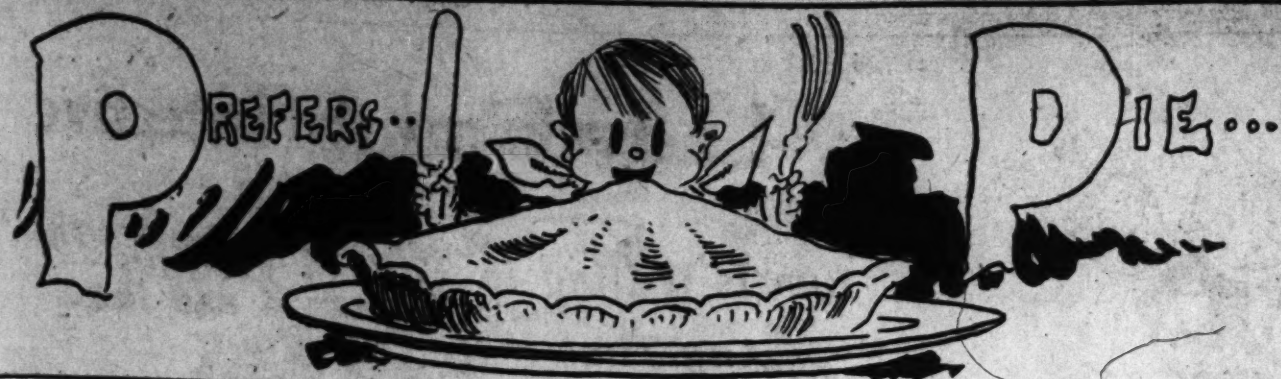


# Hawkshaw the Detective

The Baffling Mystery of the  
Deserted Sawmill and the  
Missing Papers.







# Nippy's Pop

Little Sammy Believes in Being Prepared for Anything, Especially Pie.



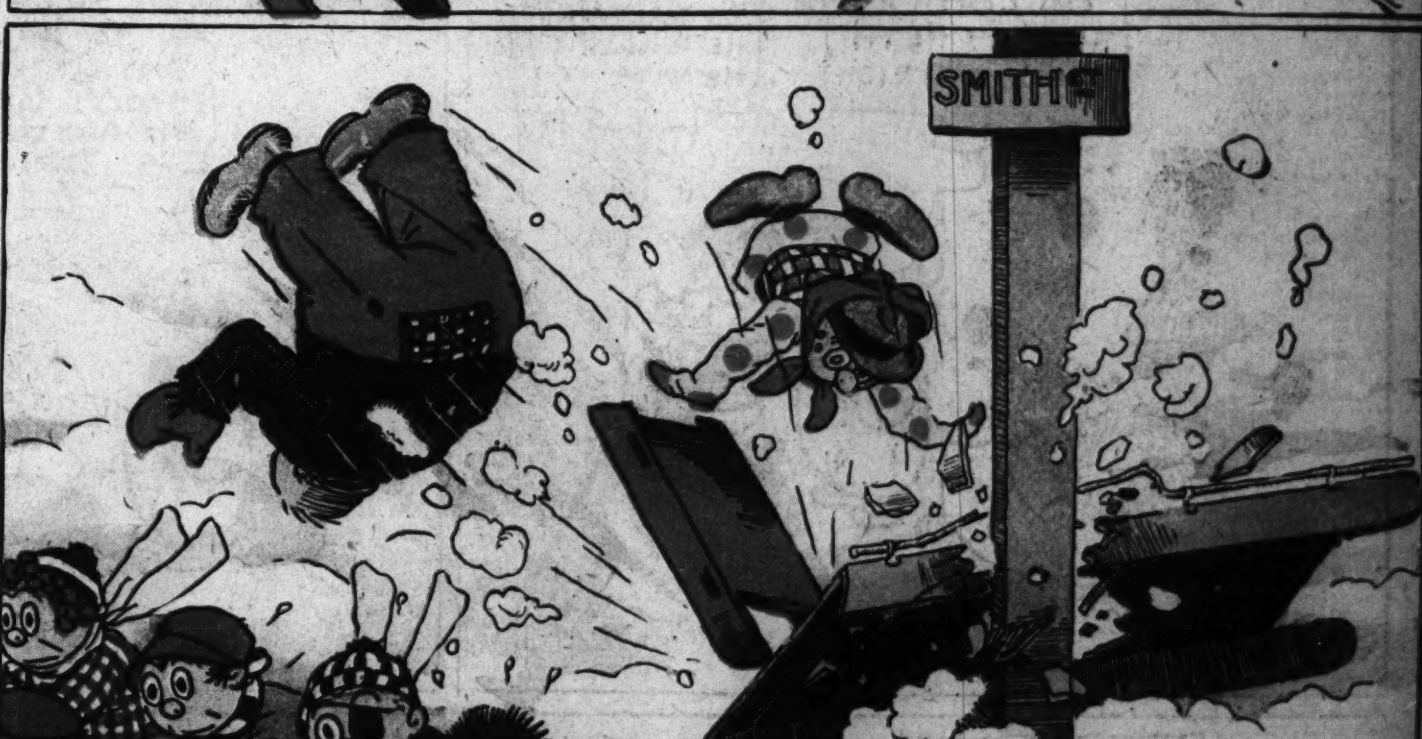
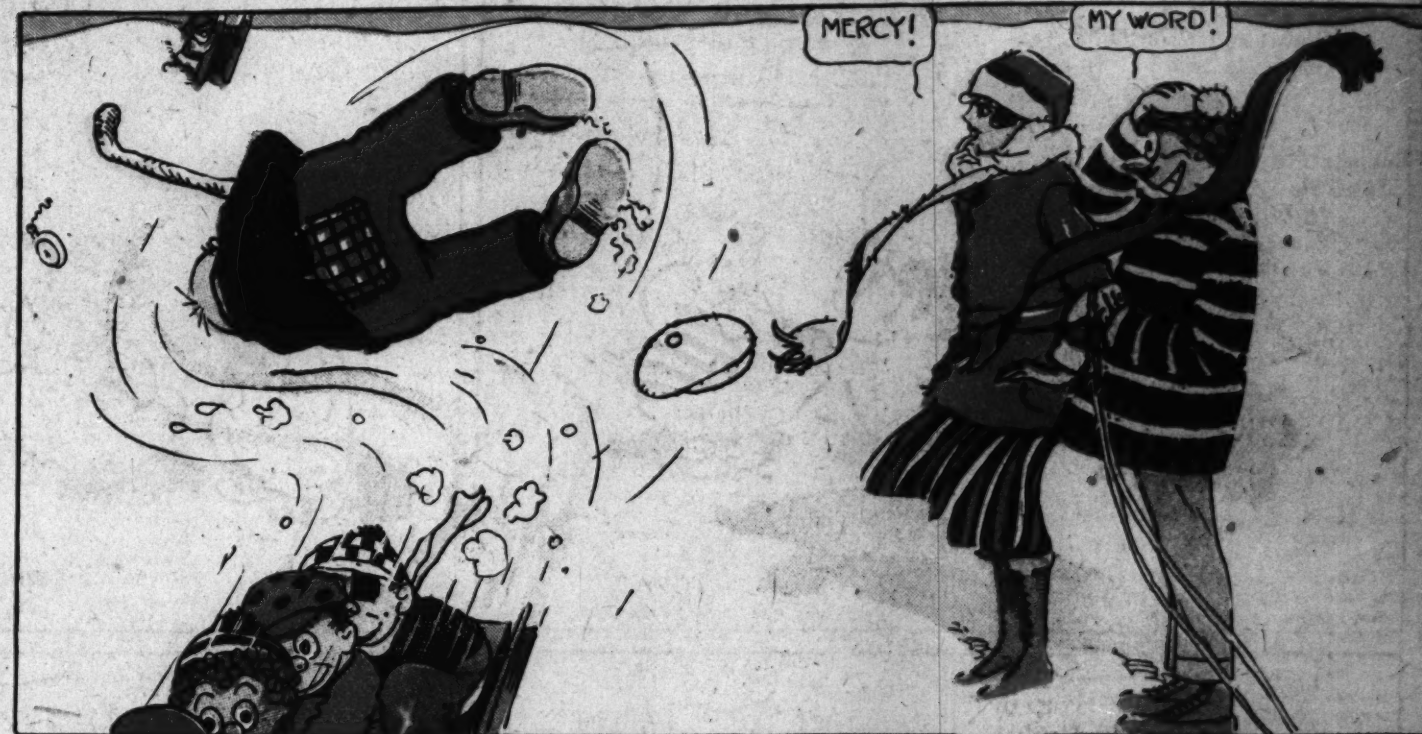




## Lady Bountiful

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